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JPRS-UPS-84-014

10 February 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

19980728 118

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10 February 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

ILLEGALLY OBTAINED COUPONS SOLD AT BLACK-MARKET PRICES

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by V. Chalabov. In this article, titled "'Left' Coupons," the author states that the Armenian SSR is the nation's leader in number of privately-owned automobiles. In Yerevan alone there are presently approximately 60,000 privately-owned cars. According to statistics, each car burns approximately 1,000 liters of gasoline each year. For this reason fuel limits are being set for privately-owned cars. Owners can obtain gasoline either by cash payment or market fund coupons. Car owners can obtain gasoline coupons at black-market prices from drivers employed by various organizations and enterprises. The amount of gasoline used by drivers employed by enterprises and organizations is not closely monitored. For them the ton-kilometer is the most important performance indicator. The larger the number of ton-kilometers, the better the job performance. Extra gasoline coupons are often not returned to the enterprise in order to conceal exaggerated ton-kilometer figures. This created the opportunity for profiteering.

Thousands of persons buy gasoline coupons from drivers employed by government establishments. Lately stricter monitoring and supervision have been introduced in order to combat this abuse.

SPECIALIZED AUTO REPAIR SHOPS ESTABLISHED IN ARMENIAN SSR

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 450-word article by Valeri Adamyants titled "Repairs: On an Industrial Basis." The article states that the number of motor vehicles in Armenia is increasing year by year. A large network of automotive repair facilities has been established within the system of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport. Some of these specialize in servicing GAZ, ZIL, MAZ and other makes of motor vehicles.

International

AFGHAN STUDENTS IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 11 October 1983 carries a 100-word Armenpress article on page 4. Forty-six Afghan girls are enrolled at Yerevan Secondary Technical School No 20 to learn the trade of

weaver-loom operator. They will study the Russian language and a number of other subjects for 3 years and will undergo production training and receive practical work experience at the Yerevan Fine Woolen Textile Combine. The Afghan girls are being housed in dormitories.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

SECRETARIES OF SOVIETS FINISH WORK AT PARTY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 October 1983 page 2 carries a 300-word Azerinform report on the conclusion of regular courses for "city and rayon peoples deputies, secretaries of soviets and directors of organizations and general departments." "Connected to demands of the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, special attention was given to questions of further perfecting the mass organizational work and all activities of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies in the sector of implementing duties in building the economy and culture."

INTERREPUBLICAN JOURNALISTS SEMINAR ENDS AT PARTY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 October 1983 page 2 carries a 200-word Azerinform dispatch on the conclusion of regular courses to increase expertise of party and soviet workers at the Baku Higher Party School. "In the course of a month auditors of the course--editors of rayon newspapers of the Azerbaijan and Armenia SSR's--studied questions connected to party organizational and ideological activity, and actual questions of a society of developed socialism related to assertions and data in the speeches of Y. V. Andropov, decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the strategy and international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state."

Economics

'OPEN LETTERS' REVEAL THEFT, BRIBERY IN KAZAKH RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 7 October 1983 page 7 carries a 2,250-word article by Aslan Suleymanov, first secretary of the Kazakh raykom, on progress made in the course of the current 5-year plan. It is noted that "'Open Letter' Days carried out with the cooperation of administration and enterprise leaderships are having a positive influence on our work. However, it is unfortunate to note that one comes across those writing letters full of slander and insinuation, and those which denigrate our achievements. Many letters have been repeatedly written in the name of a group of workers and old communists to higher organizations on theft and corruption committed by leading workers, sovkhoz directors, administration and enterprise leaders. As a result of an intensive investigation, the real authors were found. The

perpetrators, a group of sovkhoz chairmen and others, were found to have misappropriated 47,000 rubles; they received prison sentences ranging from 6 to 12 years."

SHAKEUP IN AZERBAIJAN AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,600-word article by A. Isayev attacking "liberalism and carelessness" in the Azerbaijan Agriculture Institute which resulted in a purge of virtually the entire leadership and a significant number of faculty members as well as members of the party committee. According to the AzCP Central Committee "the great majority of Azerbaijan Agriculture Institute graduates have neither a deep knowledge nor active work skills. Only after they come to an enterprise do they begin to learn their work from the ground up. This type of shortcoming in the preparation of cadres causes a large outlay of state means in an unproductive area and, most importantly, does serious harm to the work." Also, "planned, progressive scientific research in the instructional-experimental enterprise is not being conducted. In essence, this department of the institute has only a formal character." In addition, "roughly half the graduates every year do not reach their assigned workplaces." Among those disciplined were the rector, B. Khalilov, and the secretary of the party committee, H. Taghyev, who were fired. The prorectors were also subjected to party discipline.

GREATER ECONOMY IN ELECTRICITY USE DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial stating that "conducting a struggle for profitability means to protect the people's property and to strengthen economies in order to achieve the profitable utilization of raw goods, materials, fuel and electrical energy." It is noted that "organizational-technical measures are being implemented in the Azerbashenergi Administration and in the economic sector, as well as in the sectors of the economic use of electricity by consumers, the equipping of institutions with new technology, increasing the level of the exploitation of equipment and the improvement of energy-use data. However, waste of electricity has not been eliminated. Necessary measures to optimalize the work regime in electrical stations and networks, to act according to nominal parameters, to raise the profitability of the use of distributed energy and to calculate it precisely are not being taken. Approximately 30,000 subscribers in the republic do not have electric meters. In addition, 8,000 consumers in the plants in the Ministry of Agriculture and Land and Water Reclamation, and a number of state and chief administrations are not assured of 3-phase metering devices."

RAPO SHORTCOMINGS HIGHLIGHTED IN MIRBASHIR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by J. Mammadov, first secretary of the AzCP Mirbashir raykom, on the "raykom and RAPO." After detailing the generally successful collaboration between the raykom and RAPO, it is noted that "there are still not few shortcomings in RAPO's activities. A feeling of innovation and effort

has not sufficiently revealed itself everywhere in the resolution of the questions which have emerged." It is added that the raykom is turned to "in every trivial question." Furthermore, "there are more than 10 ministry administrations in our rayon. Although these administrations are part of RAPO, they basically fulfill quotas established by their own ministries. This does not yield the desired result."

KOLKHOZ MARKET CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON FOOD DISTRIBUTION LOGISTICS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 23 October 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word interview with S. Mammadov, chief of the Kolkhoz Markets Administration, in which the consequences of a kolkhoz market investigation last year are discussed. Noting at the outset that "no matter how hard we try, we cannot say that everything is in order." One of the criticisms leveled at the system management was that "contracts between enterprises and citizens had a formal character, were not met and remained only on paper." He claims that "significant work has been done to eliminate this shortcoming." It is added that compliance to these contracts has increased significantly, but that "in some rayons this question is approached carelessly." Rayons in question are Zagatala, Gochyay, Lankaran and Aghsu which "did not send 1 kilogram of vegetable or orchard products." A success has been in the increase in the number of trade service bureaus. "There are now 29 trade service bureaus in the kolkhoz markets of Baku and other cities. They sell produce of higher quality and 10-20 percent cheaper than the average market price to the consumer. In the last 9 months close to 3,700 kolkhozniks and workers have turned their produce over to the trade service bureaus and, having received their money immediately, returned to their place of work." As a result, "those who do not sell in the market but to the trade service bureau saved 11,020 man-days of labor." Amenities for sellers in the market, such as color television sets, refrigerators and beds, have also been increased. Transport of goods, however, continues to be a weak point. "A number of people and enterprises with whom we have made contracts have been unable to bring their goods to kolkhoz markets for this reason." It is concluded that "if the relevant organizations gave us the necessary help in the transport question, it would have a positive effect on the work."

SOCIALIST COMPETITION SHORTCOMINGS TO BE OVERCOME

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of socialist competition and some of its recent successes. It is pointed out that "we must say openly that there are shortcomings, sloganizing and formalism in the organization of the competition. As noted at the July (1983) plenum of the AzCP Central Committee, these lead to economic losses and serious defects in the training of workers. The socialist commitments of more than a hundred production collectives were analyzed in the course of preparing for the plenum. It was known that in the majority of these commitments there was no connection to training goals." In such enterprises, "no systematic result is achieved and there is no assurance that the labor competition will be publicized."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ANTITHEFT CAMPAIGN TO BE STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 October 1983 page 4 carries a 1,750-word article by Ilyas Ismayylov, deputy procurator of the Azerbaijan SSR, on strengthening the campaign against the theft of personal property. A number of problems in the campaign are pointed out: in criminal investigation "we have serious shortcomings. Both in the procuracy and the militia the low level of specialized knowledge and professional skills of some investigators prevent the timely exposure of different kinds of crimes." Another problem, recidivism, is a result of a societal attitude towards ex-convicts: "In the struggle against personal theft, the problem is arranging for those who have been released from prison to find work. Such persons meet a number of difficulties, primarily in finding a job. Some administration and enterprise leaders refuse to give work to them because they are ex-convicts." As a result, "they return to the path of crime and commit theft." Finally, it is noted that alcoholism, both on the part of the criminal and the victim, also contributes to the commission of theft.

JOINT CONFERENCE ON FORMATION OF YOUTH WORLD-VIEW

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 October 1983 page 3 carries a 200-word unsigned article on a joint conference held by the M. A. Aliyev State Institute of Fine Arts and the republic chapter of the USSR Philosophy Society on "The Formation of a Communist World-View Among Youth Connected to Decrees of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." The keynote speech was given by F. Kocherli, academician of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, on "Characteristics of the Formation of Political Conception and Political Culture Among Youth in a Developed Socialist Society." Other papers given were by G. Salimova, section director of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, on "The Role of Pedagogy in the Formation and Development of Political Concepts Among Students"; by M. Allahverdiev, candidate in art history, on "The Theater of Socialist Realism and the Spiritual-Esthetic Education of Youth"; and by N. Mehdiev, candidate in philosophical sciences, on "Literature and the Formation of the Political-Cultural Qualities of Youth."

PROSE WRITERS TO FOLLOW RECENT DECREES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 7 October 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word unsigned dispatch on a recent meeting of the Prose Council of the Azerbaijan Writers Union. Nuraddin Babayev, chairman of the Prose Council, said that "we will help, with all our strength, in the creation of ever newer prose works worthy of our time and responsive to the high demand of the contemporary reader by building our activity on the basis of decrees of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the July plenum of the AzCP Central Committee, and the reports and speeches of Comrade Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov." To this end, "regular meetings will be held in the Nakhchivan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO and in Kirovabad and Lankaran."

International

NICARAGUANS IN AZERBAIJAN

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 9 Oct 83 p 2

[Azerinform: "Nicaraguan Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of the Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua was in Azerbaijan SSR from 2 to 7 October as guests of the CPSU Central Committee. The Nicaraguan comrades were at the Baku air conditioner factory, the sport-health complex in Narimanov rayon, the Serebrovski Oil and Gas Extraction Administration, Yevlakh rayon and went to the city of Mingachevir. The guests were received at the party-organizational work section of the AzCP Central Committee.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF REPORTS ON TRIP TO IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri, No 9 pages 104-158 carries a 24,000 word report by Nabi Khazri on his trip to Iran in the last part of December 1982. The report, which primarily discusses Iranian attitudes and his impressions of Iran in general, dwells at length on the refusal to permit him to travel to Tabriz (in Iranian Azerbaijan), the surveillance under which he and his traveling companion were placed in the hotel in Tehran and their sightseeing tours in the Iranian countryside, Iranian attitudes toward the USSR and United States, the prospects for national cultural autonomy for the minorities of Iran, and the effectiveness of Soviet Azerbaijani broadcasts to Iranian Azerbaijan. He was accompanied by Glerii Kuzmich Shirokov, deputy director of the USSR Institute of Orientalism. In Tehran, they stayed in the "Grand Hotel Istiklal" (formerly the Hilton). On arrival, "before we went to our rooms we discussed our program for the days we would spend in Iran with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There was no trip to Tabriz in the schedule. I expressed my desire to go to Azerbaijan [Iranian]. The officials looked at each other uncomfortably. They thought this request over, and answered quickly: 'The question is still undecided. As soon as a decision is reached, we will let you know.' Would it be decided? We would see! On the next day, I reminded our official escort, Aghayi Shadnush, and the translator, Aghayi Abbas Hamidi, once again of my wish to go to Tabriz. Without even considering the request, he replied with a question: 'Maybe you would like to go to Isfahan?' 'No,' I said, 'I want to go to the ancient capital of Azerbaijan. I want to pay my respects to the ground in which Khagani rests. I also want to meet the master Shahriyar.' 'The master Shahriyar! Ah, yes. Recently he gave an excellent speech on television. He praised our revolution. He manifested his admiration for Imam Khomeyni. He is a very great poet.' This was news to me. But Shahriyar is Shahriyar. Today he is one of the great figures of the East." The issue of travel to Tabriz was dropped. Khazri received permission to travel there 1 hour before departure to the USSR, at which time no time remained to make the journey.

On the same day, Khazri and Shirokov were taken to visit a poet and teacher named Mohammad Taghy Jafari, with whom they discuss the number of Muslims in

the world. The discussion causes Khazri to contemplate the shariat [Muslim religious law]. He notes that one sees "in front of one's eyes that when the shariat took over political power, that it turned out to be a great tragedy."

On the following day, they visited a village school outside of Tehran. The children sang "'Allahu akbar, Homeini rahbar.' [Allah is great, Khomeyni is the leader.] The song finally comes to an end. Now they raise their fists and chant the slogan 'Marg ber Amerika, Marg ber Amerika.' This means 'Death to America.' Then they raise their fists into the air again and repeat the same words about the Soviet Union. When they said this, we expressed our displeasure and said that we would leave. As we turned to go, Shadnush, the official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cut in front of us: 'They are children, forgive them. They do not know where you came from.' But what kind of consolation was this? Even if they did not know where we came from, they would still repeat what they were taught. This bred hatred. Shadnush talked to the children in Persian. Then, satisfied with himself, he turned to us and said: 'I scolded them. They will correct their mistake.' They raised their fists in the air again. The children shouted 'Marg ber Amerika' five times. Shadnush smiled: 'You saw how I lectured them. In your honor they cursed America five times. No matter how long you are with us, you will not hear a word spoken against the Soviets.'"

The hotel was no more hospitable. "Here it was as if we were under house arrest. Our telephone was not connected to the outside world. We could not make a call anywhere. This showed that our rooms were under special surveillance. Only the internal telephone worked."

Then they visited with one of the higher religious figures in Iran, the Hojjatu'l-Islam Taskhiri, who "tried to prove that religion was not involved with politics!" and who asserted that "the basic goal of religion is to influence men's faith and thoughts and strengthen their belief." Khazri counters this by quoting a slogan written on many walls and buildings of Tehran, "'Our Party Is Our Religion'" to which the Hojjatu'l-Islam has no reply.

Meetings with Southern Azerbaijani writers took place occasionally. In one of the discussions, with the writers Savalan and Sonmez, they discussed the role of Soviet Azerbaijani radio in exerting a cultural influence on the Azerbaijanis of Iran. Sonmez notes that "both poetry and art come to us from the north. In Iran every Azerbaijani's radio is tuned to the Baku wavelength day and night." It is added that the most effective frequencies are found on the 31 and 49 meter bands. With regard to television, Sonmez says that "our greatest wish is to see Azerbaijani television. It can be seen, more or less, in northern Iran, but not in Tehran or Tabriz."

In the course of the visit to Iran, other discussions held on the absence of schools in the Azerbaijani language and the banning of the Kurdish press because, as the editor of ETTELAAT pointed out, "it is known that they were receiving help from foreign countries and, under these circumstances, we had to close down the newspaper." The two Soviet visitors departed from Iran with the greatest relief.

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL TABRIZ RECEIVES GOOD REVIEW

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 October 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word review by G. Ahmadov of S. M. Onullahi's "Tabriz in the 13th-17th Centuries (A Social-Economic History)." "In the monograph changes and phases occurring in the economic and social life of the city are explained on the basis of extant sources and literature, and the basic reasons and factors in their development and regression are based on factual materials." It is added that the work "correctly shows that every time Tabriz has been destroyed by foreign occupiers it was always rapidly built anew, and it sees the basic reasons for its development to be in its strength of artistic and trade potential." The reviewer finds the work weak in its discussion of education and schools, but concludes that "this work can be considered an important event in our historical science."

AZERBAIJANI GRAMMAR PUBLISHED IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 28 October 1983 page 6 carries a 1,950-word review by Vagif Aslanov of the "Grammar of the Contemporary Azerbaijani Language" by Dr "M. T. Z." and published by the Armaghan Press in Iran. The book opens with a lengthy statement on the language by S. J. Pishevari, who was president of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1945-1946) which is quoted extensively by the reviewer. Other Azerbaijani grammars which have appeared recently in Iran are noted by the reviewer: "S. M. Jad, M. A. Farzane and Dr Javad Hey'at use the latest achievements of the Soviet Azerbaijani linguistic school as the basis for their works. The same applies to M. T. Z's 'Grammar of the Contemporary Azerbaijani Language.'" The work is not written as a textbook because "there are no faculties in Iranian Azerbaijan either in elementary or higher schools for the Azerbaijani language." The book is highly praised.

Political Affairs

TRADE UNION CHIEF DISCUSSES MEMBERSHIP CARD EXCHANGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 November 1983 pages 2-3 carries Trade Union Council Chairman T. Mosashvili's 3,700-word article on the purposes and significance of the membership card exchange, which started 1 October and will run until completed in 1987. It is no mere "technical" exercise but highly meaningful on a large number of counts. Reference is made to previous exchanges (1921-1922, 1934-1939, 1959-1961) and the particular reasons for them. Since the last one, Georgia's primary trade union organizations have increased 1.8-fold, and overall membership has doubled to the present 2.5 million. Other figures concerning levels and units are given. Much elucidation and interpretation is needed concerning the trade unions' role in enhancing discipline, boosting productivity, and so on, and this will be a major thrust during the exchange period. Along with discipline, worker health and safety have been much improved: Georgia has the lowest on-job injury rate in the USSR, for example. The author notes, however, that so far there is no trade union organ at the RAPO level to coordinate the activities of the various sectorial units involved in farm production and the Food Program.

Union member indoctrination remains the main thrust. In particular, members must be fully aware of their duties as well as their rights; there are some who need to be reminded forcefully of this. Members have had to be expelled when all other techniques against lack of discipline, absenteeism, drunkenness, and the like have failed. The trade union, increasingly, is involved in all aspects of members' work and daily life. Techniques of trade union influence on members include individual instruction and counsel. There is reference to strict payment of dues and the coming full transition to "cashless" dues payment.

The card exchange itself must not be perfunctory and officious but rather ceremonious and tasteful, to emphasize the deep significance. The author lists a number of the outfits whose members will be the first to receive the new card. These include the Dimitrov Aviation Plant, the Electric Locomotive Construction Plant, Stankostroitel', and others. Considerable preparation is underway on all levels, with some units, however, lagging in this regard. Brief reference is made to logistical matters such as how many blanks will be necessary, based on complete membership rolls.

GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF OUTLINES PROBLEMS, TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 November 1983 page 3 on the occasion of Militia Day carries MVD chief G. Gvetadze's 2,700-word article on the history, heroism, problems and tasks of the republic's law enforcement organs. Noting that a society can be strong only by ridding itself of such ills as idleness, drunkenness, hooliganism, thievery and corruption, he emphasizes the MVD's role of enforcement and prevention, in close interaction with the public, close contact with the people, especially by the precinct inspectors under the supervision of higher officials. Reference is made to organizational and structural changes in the units assigned to combat speculation and the theft of state property, with more emphasis on interaction with businesses and organizations and with lower-level links beefed up and administrative personnel reduced.

Minister Gvetadze deals at some length with juvenile crime, noting that the GCP Central Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee, the MVD Public Opinion Institute, and many athletes and arts figures have made contributions to the prevention or treatment of the problem but also cautioning that the Zemo Avchala Corrective Labor Colony, which handles convicted juvenile offenders, lacks an adequate material-technical base (the GCP Central Committee has promised action).

Gvetadze goes on to thank the various press and electronic media for helping to spotlight sore points, which he then deals with in turn: The fact that complaints and alarms too often are not responded to; poor enforcement; a low percentage of solved cases; militia concealment of crimes and consequent distortion of figures; improper investigative procedures and unlawful arrest and detention; in general, poor public relations (distinguished writer Nodar Dumbadze 2 years ago admonished the MVD that people now have a higher self-esteem and must be treated better in dealings with the militia); and so on. The purposes and tasks of the State Auto Inspectorate are discussed briefly.

With regard to bolstering and cleaning up the MVD ranks, reference is made to the March CPSU Central Committee decree urging more recruitment of party members from all walks of life, persons endorsed by their work units and the like, better selection, placement, and ideological training. The media and the creative unions can make a contribution by treating MVD themes in an attractive and positive light. Mention is also made of a politburo decision to form "political departments" within the USSR and republic MVD's to enhance ideological work.

GEORGIAN COURT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MEASURES AGAINST 'REPORT INFLATION'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 November 1983 page 2 carries Georgian Supreme Court member I. Gogilashvili's 1,500-word article discussing the evils of report inflation [pripiska] as practiced by dishonest executives in connivance with bookkeepers and other officials, and measures against it. Several cases are cited in which plan fulfillment statistics were overreported by tens and hundreds of rubles for various purposes, including the awarding of bonuses. Basically it is up to the prokuratura and the courts

to combat this phenomenon. However, local and higher courts have been neglectful with regard to certain aspects--in too many cases, for example, they have failed to render a "side judgment" [chastnyy prigovor] relating to factors, conditions, and aspects contributing to the infraction, which should be brought to the attention of relevant officials for possible action, also "extra punishment" to be meted out, including taking away the offender's right to occupy certain responsible posts after serving sentence. Other aspects neglected by the courts in report inflation cases include restitution for damages and bonuses wrongly given, also penalties against the offending organization for nonfulfillment of plans, and so forth.

Economics

PLUSES, MINUSES IN GEORGIAN ADOPTION OF NORMATIVE NET OUTPUT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 November 1983 has a 900-word frontpage editorial concerning adoption of the normative net output indicator, to which all industry will convert in the near future. Some 605 enterprises (61.6 percent of the total) figured the indicator in the January-September period, and overall target fulfillment was 102.2 percent. Nevertheless, 71 outfits failed to meet targets; some are named, including those of all-union subordination. There is some focus on the fact that although in many outfits the normative net output indicator is outstripping the commercial output indicator, in others it is not--a sign of poor performance.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN GEORGIAN HIGHLAND DISTRICT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 November 1983 pages 1-2 carries R. Rusia's report of the Mestia Rayon party conference, which focused on various improvements in social and economic development since the 1974 GCP Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the matter as well as shortcomings that still exist. The latter include the fact that local commercial logging, which by the decree was supposed to be turned over to the Khaishi Forestry Operation, is still in the hands of the Tsalendzhikha Forestry Operation. Another sore point is the lack of action on vitally needed roads between various villages of the mountainous district, a major factor in enhancing manpower utilization and halting migration. Trade, services and social amenities are also lacking. The conference focused on the crucial role played by communists, in particular with regard to discipline. For one thing, excessive weddings and funerals as well as religious celebrations still persist. GSSR State Agriculture Production Committee Chairman Mgelandze took part in the conference. At the first plenum of the newly elected raykom, S. Kartozia was elected first secretary.

LARGE GEORGIAN FEED COMBINE TO BOOST MEAT PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 November 1983 page 1 carries I. Kinkladze's 1,000-word article on the Marneuli Grain products Combine, the first phase of which--a combination feeds plant--is to be completed and operational by the end of this year (1 year ahead of schedule). The feed plant has been deemed so vital to the USSR's Food Program that the GCP Central

Committee passed a special decree on it. Once operational, it should provide enough feeds to boost meat production by 22,500 tons per year. The client is the Procurement Ministry. The contractor is Rural Construction Ministry's Trust No 11, which is well experienced on other similar projects. Phase 2, to be completed by the end of 1985, will be a milling combine and elevator; figures on capacities are given. In these final weeks of the first phase, installation of equipment, utility lines, plumbing, and a railroad spur are most crucial, and special crews from Moscow, Rostov, and other Soviet cities have been brought in to help. Building materials are a worry, as is construction labor. With regard to this latter, Tsalka, Bogdanovka, Damanisi, Bolnisi and Marneuli raykoms are supposed to be contributing manpower. To entice workers, certain benefits have been instituted within the socialist competition system--winners get cars, furniture, vacations and trips abroad. A recent "shtab" meeting concerning these matters was participated in by GDP Central Committee Secretary Dzh. Patiashvili.

MACHINERY DEVELOPED FOR GEORGIAN HOUSEHOLD LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 November 1983 page 2 carries a 600-word article by G. Dzhaparidze, deputy director for science in the Scientific-Research Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification, and M. Makarov, head of the Laboratory of Livestock Farming Electrification and Automation, concerning the scientific-research institute's development of various equipment and machinery for household livestock operations. They include milkers, sprayers, sanitation and disinfection units, refrigeration and heating units, and so on. Also under development is a home solar water heater and a pasteurization unit. The authors urge Grzsel'khozmashina to heed household farms' needs in this regard; some essential types of equipment for small farm use, though marketed through Tsekavshiri, are by and large unknown to most individual farmers who could best use them. They also note that a more reliable electricity supply is necessary.

'PLOWLESS CULTIVATION' SLOW TO TAKE HOLD IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 November 1983 page 2 carries V. Gozalishvili's 2,000-word article on the advantages of plowless cultivation of farm lands. Experience in the Ukraine, on the Kuban', and in Kazakhstan has shown that this type of cultivation, unlike the centuries-old traditional method, prevents wind erosion, protects the topsoil, and saves huge amounts of seed, fertilizer, fuel and lubricants, and machinery operators' wages that are expended in regions where wind erosion makes it necessary to reseed and recultivate. For some reason, though, Georgian farm managers and specialists have failed to take up the new methods. Part of their reluctance is due to ingrained suspicion of anything new, coupled with the near certainty that innovation itself is costly at first, and after all, "no one was ever punished for failure to innovate." Farm areas in East Georgia are especially vulnerable to wind erosion (figures on crop and damage and seed losses this year are given, with Sagaredzho Rayon the worst hit). Ironically, the necessary techniques are well known and have been successfully tested, especially on tracts of the Tavtavi [Kolos] Scientific Production Association's Sartichala Experimental Farm and the necessary machinery and

equipment--a number of brand designations are given--are readily available in Georgia. The author notes that plowless cultivation was touted in KOMUNISTI last year, but so far not enough farm officials have taken the hint.

GEORGIAN AUTO TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 November 1983 page 2 carries Automotive Transport Minister T. Davitashvili's 1,100-word article on the occasion of Automotive Transport Workers Day. The year's targets and plans for the first 9 months this year were fulfilled and overfulfilled (figures are given) with respect to freight, passengers, and so on. Daily haulage now is 500,000 tons of freight and about 2 million passengers. Efforts are being made to increase efficiency, strengthen the base, inaugurate new routes, and so on. The minister acknowledges that "much remains to be done to provide fully satisfactory passenger service," but no specific shortcomings are noted.

NEW POWER LINE CONNECTS NORTH CAUCASUS WITH GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 November 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word KOMUNISTI report on the 24.2-kilometer 110-kilowatt power line now operational between EzmaGES in the North Caucasus and Kazbegi Rayon in Georgia. It runs through the Darial Gorge, in some places anchored not on poles but to sheer cliffs. Named the "Friendship" Power Line by its builders, it feeds North Caucasus power into the Georgian system and thus provides a reliable fall and winter electricity supply for highland districts in Kazbegi and Dusheti Rayons.

TKIBULI MINE'S 'SECTION CONTRACT' YIELDS CHEAPER COKING COAL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 November 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word KOMUNISTI report on conversion to the section contract method in Tkibuli's Lenin Mine (Section 5). As a result, 1,200 tons of above-plan coking coal were produced in the first 9 months, labor productivity was up 5 percent over plan, and each ton cost 40 kopeks less to produce.

GEORGIAN ENERGY CHIEF DISCUSSES ATOMIC POWER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 November 1983 on page 3 carries Gruzinform reporter R. Davydov's 900-word interview with Gruzglavenergo Administration Chief I. Chedia on the republic's energy prospects and needs at present and over the long term, with reference to the CPSU Central Committee decree on Georgian energy development in the current 5-year plan and through the year 2000. With increased economic development and industrialization, the republic's needs are growing faster than energy capacity can keep up, and the deficit in electrical power is holding down technical progress (relevant indicators are far below all-union levels). The various GESEs and other power plants now generating or under construction (the main ones are listed) will still be inadequate to meet needs. The Tbilisi GRES will need extensive renovation by 1983, when some of its units will have worn out. Fossil fuels are growing scarcer and more expensive, and alternative energy sources at present

hold little immediate promise. The "optimal variant" is nuclear energy, and many of the world's countries are benefiting from it even now. Several cities of the USSR which have nuclear plants are listed, including neighboring Yerevan. Nuclear energy must be blended rationally with other power resources. Savings over conventional fuels are substantial, and nuclear plants are virtually pollution-free (unlike coal, in particular). For a long time, nuclear power was viewed with apprehension, but systems have been so perfected that such installations are reliable and safe, even in densely populated areas.

Chedia goes on to note that Georgia's hydropower potential is only about one-fourth developed, but even if all the major rivers are harnessed (and several GESes now projected or under construction are listed) it will not be enough. Reference is also made to smaller GESes on local rivers, especially in Georgia's highlands.

OIL PRODUCTS WASTE, MISAPPROPRIATION EXAMINED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 November 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,200-word report of a meeting of the GCP Central Committee's Working Group To Insure Rational Use of Petroleum Products and materials, which examined the conservation efforts of the State Committee of Petroleum Products since the 13th GCP Central Committee Plenum dealing with such matters. Although commendable efforts have been made, results overall have not been satisfactory. Inspections of various industrial, construction, agricultural, and transportation outfits uncovered many cases of overconsumption, misappropriation, illegal sales and purchases of gasoline, diesel oil and lubricants to and from other outfits, inflated figures, unsatisfactory storage and transport, and so on. A number of instances were found of burning diesel fuel instead of mazut for heating purposes (the Tbilisi GRES set the "record"--5,487 tons). Individual workers were caught using state gasoline coupons for their own cars. It was also found that no thorough conservation plan has been worked out (Gosplan is derelict in this), and little is being done to involve scientific-research outfits in developing new ways to conserve oil products.

FALL GRAIN SOWING, SEED PREPARATION UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word account of a Peoples Control Committee discussion of problems in sowing and grain seed preparation in Kareli, Mtskheta, and Dmanisi rayons. Investigation found that a substantial percentage of the seed was not up to standard, yet large areas had been sown with it anyway, owing to laxity by agronomists and other farm specialists and officials. Sowing timetables were not met in many cases. Materials of the conference were submitted to the State Agricultural Production Committee and the relevant raykoms for examination and possible action. Certain farm specialists and officials were reprimanded. Local Peoples Control units were admonished to be more alert with respect to the situation in their jurisdiction.

ZHINVALI GES TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION HAMPERED BY SLIDES, GROUND WATER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 November 1983 page 1 carries Dzh. Kurkhuli's 800-word report on the construction of Zhinvali GES that is to supply water to Tbilisi and generate electricity by the end of 1985. The crew of 4,500 men, headed by construction chief Avtandil Chaladze, "know their job" and "check every detail," and completed this year's target of 15 million rubles by early September despite the fact that ground water, slides and rock-pressure deformation made it necessary to redo some sections of the tunnel (80 meters below ground level) using new reinforcement structures, and the men are "standing in water." The tunnel has 700 meters to go. The author is shown the chamber where four turbines are to be installed; pouring of the concrete for them has already begun.

The total cost of the project is 220 million rubles, of which 160 is completed. Construction chief Chaladze says that the dam is to be of earth (clay) because "the rocks of the valley are not uniform in stability" and concrete would not be suitable. Moreover, local inert materials can be used to cut costs.

OSSETIAN TRADE FACILITIES, SERVICES DEPLORABLE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 November 1983 page 2 carries regular Ossetia correspondent G. Tedeyev's 1,000-word article describing deplorable trade facilities and services in various Ossetian towns and outlying areas. Stores and shops are not well-constructed, and many outlets lack their own premises altogether but have to rent. Some projected outlets have been "under construction" for years, and no end in sight. Goods--even "daily necessities"--are in short supply, and scarce items are subject to under-the-counter trading. Conversely, large amounts of unpopular and unsellable goods (including furniture and household items) lie in warehouses or even out in the open, where they are rendered even less desirable.

REASONS FOR DISAPPOINTING GRAPE HARVEST DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 November 1983 page 3 carries V. Gozalishvili's 2,500-word interview with Givi Zautashvili, chief of the Agricultural Production Committee's Main Administration of Viticulture and Fruit Raising, and Nodar Chkhartishvili, director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Viticulture, Winemaking and Horticulture, concerning the disappointing grape harvest this past session. Many farm managers and other local leaders and specialists are too quick to blame their failures on adverse weather and other disasters, but their excuses are belied by the fact that a few farms--notably the Zemo Kedi Kolkhoz in Tsiteltskaro Rayon--managed to raise and harvest a good crop. The difference lies in organization, diligence and sound practices. Though most of the focus is on Kakheti (East Georgia), the same picture emerges in Imereti (West Central Georgia). Adoption and adaptation of machinery and mechanized techniques have lagged badly in Georgia; again, Zemo Kedi is cited as an outstanding counterexample. Many farm officials are reluctant to expand hectarage, pleading lack of good land and manpower. Development of the material-technical base has been slow. Herbicides are in short supply, also spare parts. Mineral fertilizers are

lacking, and organic fertilizers are ignored. Various causes of sparseness are explored, and their remedies. Again, proper care and observance of cropping techniques and timetables are paramount. Hectarage under vineyards has hardly expanded at all; added hectarage has been virtually canceled out by land taken out of grape production.

Specialization has been neglected. Georgia's climatic zone allows a wide range of crops, hence many farms are greatly diversified--but this can have an adverse effect on efficiency and productivity. The participants in the discussion urge that specialists get together to draw up crop specialization plans for the various districts.

PLUSES, MINUSES IN AKHALKALAKI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 November 1983 page 2 carries Philology Candidate K. Dzidziguri's 2,200-word article on the economic, social and cultural development of Akhalkalaki Rayon, which has in the past been dubbed "Georgia's Siberia" but is now being transformed from a strictly agricultural district to an agroindustrial region, thanks to new enterprises and the Marabda-Akhalkalaki Railroad now under construction. Party and government concern has helped, also the sponsorship [shefstvo] efforts to Tbilisi State University [TSU] faculty and students who have contributed to local school improvement. The district has always had a surplus of manpower, and in 1976, for example, over 8,000 persons "temporarily migrated" to find work. Although those who did so distinguished themselves by their resourcefulness and hard work, the practice has had a negative effect on them and on the rayon's own economy and social structure. This "nomadic migration" has been slowed remarkably in recent years, thanks to vigorous ideological work as well as the construction of new enterprises. Nevertheless, a number of projects under construction have lagged badly, in particular the Cableway Plant that will be Europe's largest and will boost rayon industrial output substantially. Completion plans are regularly adjusted downward every year, and much of the crucial construction-installation work has been left for the final year. Moreover, officials of many sectors fail to perceive the enormous social and cultural ramifications of the project.

In agriculture, potatoes are a major crop (figures are given on projected output growth for a number of crops in the near future), and farmers have brought in a good harvest. Nevertheless, crop yields could be higher: some private plots are yielding at the rate of 300-400 quintals per hectare, and this is the kind of target to aim at in the social sector.

Some farm officials are worried that increased industrialization will lead to mass abandonment of the farms for the towns, but the author dismisses that, and notes that agricultural intensification and growing mechanization will alleviate the prospect.

OFFICIALS ANSWER READERS' QUESTIONS, SQUELCH RUMOR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 November 1983 page 2 under the recurring rubric "Let No Question Go Unanswered" carries answers

to readers' questions under the auspices of the Center for the Study, Shaping and Forecasting of Public Opinion. The three items in today's feature total 600 words.

A reader asks why imported goods often cost less, and are of superior quality, than similar goods manufactured locally. First Deputy Trade Minister M. Chumburidze explains that in the socialist system, price formation is on a planned basis: the labor embodied in a product is considered along with "commercial quality." At the same time, account must be taken of similar goods made abroad and world market conditions. Similar-quality goods, then, should not differ in price. Locally made goods are often made of costly natural materials, while the imported counterpart may be artificial; the customer may not perceive this at first glance.

Another question concerns the competence of "peoples assessors," who are not elected on the basis of legal and judicial training yet exercise full judicial rights. First Deputy Justice Minister Z. Ratiani explains that peoples assessors represent an institution that guarantees mass participation in the judicial process.

Finally, Deputy Food Industry Minister O. Chokhnelidze squelches the widespread rumor that "Borzhomi Water" is not really natural mineral water at all but concocted from various chemicals in Rustavi and therefore lacks genuine therapeutic properties. This is simply not true, the official says, but has been fabricated by tongue-waggers and, perhaps, by "hostile elements."

BOOK ON SOVIET TEA INDUSTRY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 November 1983 page 2 carries Academician F. Gugushvili's 900-word review of N. Karkashadze's book "Economics and Developmental Prospects of the Soviet Tea Industry," which focuses on the topic in general and on Georgian efforts specifically to restore the good name of the republic's tea production, which has slipped in recent years (95 percent of the Soviet tea output comes from Georgia). Zoning, cropping practices, and such crucial matters as manual and mechanized harvesting are discussed in detail. There is special treatment of scientific and technical development needed for further mechanization, in particular for hillsides and mountainous terrain. The reviewer faults the work on several counts, including inadequate attention to problems of the processing network (processing facilities cannot now keep pace with production) and the lack of indices. He also strongly urges that the book be published in Russian.

TEN-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 November 1983 page 1 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,600-word article dealing with the findings of the recent expanded session of the GCP Central Committee Buro concerning Georgian industry's and agriculture's fulfillment of plans in the first 10 months. Along with encouraging findings with regard to overall output, percentage of top-quality goods, and improved management, the author discusses certain shortcomings. For one thing, even good officials and managers have not freed

themselves of "parochialism." The Transcaucasian Railroad, for example, is involved in endless squabbling with its clients over the availability and delivery of rail cars; clients complain of too few cars, while the railroad complains that clients are not unloading and returning them fast enough. Discipline on all levels is another problem--planning, cadre distribution and implementation. Neglect of fire safety equipment and regulations led to an "unfortunate situation" in the Rustavi Chemical Fiber Association. Grape farming rayon leaders in many areas badly misjudged their capabilities in view of disastrous weather phenomena, leading higher organs to set plans at 500,000 tons; the harvest yielded barely 360,000. Forecasting discipline, then, is also essential.

INGURI GES CONSTRUCTION SLOWED BY LACK OF MATERIALS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 November 1983 page 2 carries R. Rusia's 1,100-word account of the Inguri GES party conference, at which it was noted that the shortage of cement and other building materials had caused delays in construction, in particular pouring of the dam's concrete. Last year, crews stood virtually idle for 66 days on this account. The Rustavi Cement Plant was especially cited for failure to deliver (figures are given). One side effect has been high labor turnover. Nevertheless, communists managed to galvanize efforts and improve the situation. Other problems on the project include lagging adoption of new techniques, technologies, and the brigade contract method. The Tbilisi branch of Gidroproyekt was faulted for failure to provide documentation and the Communications Ministry for failing to complete a project in Dzhvari that has dragged on for 3 years.

SCRAP METAL COLLECTION LAGS BADLY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 November 1983 page 2 carries a 500-word unattributed article reporting an alarming lag in the collection of scrap metal, which constitutes a substantial percentage of raw materials needed in industrial production. All too many executives and managers view the effort as of secondary priority, and plan targets were uncompleted in 33 rayons and numerous other administrative units; the shortfall in the current period adds up to "thousands of tons." The article inquires, "Who is to make up for it?" and urgently calls on local soviets, party units, and the relevant ministries, associations, organizations and enterprises to step up efforts.

TKVARCHELI COAL PRODUCTION, GRES PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 November 1983 page 2 carries I. Gobechia's and Dzh. Mekhrishvili's 1,000-word account of the 24th Tkvarcheli City Party Conference, which deals with coal production shortfalls and underdeliveries to the Rustavi Metallurgy Plant, also cadre retention problems and power generation shortfalls at the local GRES. Figures show that nearly as many workers have quit the GRES as have hired on in the past couple of years, and the drain of engineering-technical personnel is especially bad. Poor conditions and amenities are cited. Although production plans are generally fulfilled, moreover, the GRES has not reached projected capacity,

and power block [elektroblock] No 2 is generating at only 8 to 10 megawatts instead of the planned 50. Plans have been adjusted downward as a consequence, this year by 124 million kWh, resulting in a loss of 2,165,000 rubles. The conference was participated in by Abkhazian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Kobakhia and Writers Union Board Secretary Tsitsishvili.

EUCALYPTUS, POMEGRANATE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 November 1983 page 2 carries a 700-word piece by G. Kvizhinadze, director of the Colchidian Branch of the All-Union SRI for Tea and Subtropical Crops, and V. Goguadze, a scientific associate in that institute, concerning the value of eucalyptus products (essential oils, wood and so on) in industry, medicine, and agriculture and calling for extensive planting and cultivation in the Colchidian Lowlands, where soil and climatic conditions are ideal. The authors outline the type of cultivation and harvesting in detail, and specify such considerations as numbers of trees per hectare, species and varieties best suited, and the like. One hectare could yield a net profit of 3,500 rubles.

Agriculture Candidate G. Datuashvili's 400-word article on the same page advocates extensive planting of pomegranate orchards for their nutritional and medicinal values, noting that Georgian species have been highly prized for centuries. The best regions are East Georgia's lowlands and foothills areas.

TKIBULI-WEST COAL MINE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 November 1983 page 2 carries Tkibuli-West miner L. Sopromadze's 1,600-word article concerning the mine's production, discipline and personnel problems since its heyday in the early and mid-1970's, when it was renowned for progressive technologies and high productivity. Things have gone downhill since 1977, for both objective and subjective reasons, and its client Rustavi Metallurgy has suffered too. Deeper workings in more complex geological conditions are plagued by gas and groundwater, coal transport has been complicated, and the use of high-pressure water for certain operations has led to substandard coal, for which the Central Concentration Mill has levied heavy fines. Various attempts to introduce advanced equipment and technologies have failed, mainly because no one took the trouble to train the necessary cadres. Jackhammers have been out of commission, leading to primitive "pick and shovel" methods that have hiked production costs by as much as 12 rubles per ton. Car repairs have been let slide. Worker and official apathy is rampant (officials don't even bother to show up at party meetings) and absenteeism--figures are cited on man-days lost--is not even punished as workers still receive full pay. Turnover is high; workers who have been trained in the mine and been given cars, furniture and other incentives have deserted to jobs on farms, in stores, and in restaurants--a consequence of the deplorable practice of some managers who deliberately entice miners away. The author declares his belief that people should stick by their jobs, their "home enterprise."

TKIBULI-WEST MINE COSTS UP, OUTPUT LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 November 1983 page 1 under the rubric "December Calls Us To Account for January's Pledges" carries V. Tsirekidze's 700-word article on the woes of Tkibuli-West, which despite bold pledges at the beginning of the year has lagged even worse in the second half and, in fact, has failed to fulfill production plans in the past 6 years. Costs have risen excessively. The mine's failure has also dragged down the Concentration Plant's performance; figures are given for the first 9 months. All this despite extensive aid from higher bodies and the introduction of new technologies, automation and mechanization, including a workface combine. Officials and managers admit that conditions are right and everything is in place for improved performance and higher productivity. The causes of the lag, therefore, include poor discipline and low quality of operations. Absenteeism and idleness prevail (figures are given on absenteeism and man-days lost, both with and without authorization). Numerous offenders have quit or been fired, demoted, reprimanded, and turned over to the comradely court, yet no improvement has been forthcoming. Those responsible who cannot be straightened out should be fired.

DAIRY OUTFIT'S RECYCLING EFFORTS YIELD BENEFITS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 November 1983 page 2 carries L. Kinkladze's 900-word article on Tbilmoloko Production Association's successful efforts to recycle byproducts and thus achieve nearly a waste-free operation. In particular, 98.2 percent of the whey is utilized--twice the all-union figure. Figures on a number of valuable products are given, making the association a leader in the USSR. Innovations in technology and work organization as well as new equipment have reduced manual labor and boosted productivity. Discipline is excellent. Conservation efforts have resulted in large savings of power and materials. Quality is high, and products are popular with consumers.

MORE UNREGULATED BRIGADES URGED FOR TEA, CITRUS FARMING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Economics Candidate G. Emukhvari, deputy chief of the Agriculture Committee's Main Administration for Tea, Citrus, and Other Subtropical Crops, concerning the need for a higher percentage of unregulated brigades and links in the tea and citrus districts. Tea farming has set the pace in this regard, from 1964-1965, and now there are over 300 such brigades. The various rayons have been given recommendations and issued standard agreement forms. Citrus, however, has lagged, and it is there that this form is necessary to promote intensification, reduce produce losses, and cut the disproportion between social-sector and household crop yields. This latter is a particular sore point, and Shevardnadze himself has addressed it critically. Despite numerous efforts and specific measures, for example, per-hectare yields were 66.4 quintals on social-sector farms and 316 on household plots. The author cites recommendations on labor remuneration, structure and figuring of individual brigade (link) members' pay. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been designated to test and fine-tune the system.

Social and Cultural Affairs

OSSETIAN MEETING EMPHASIZES ETHNIC RELATIONS, PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 November 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word Gruzinform report of a joint meeting of the Ossetian Obkom Buro and the GCP Central Committee Council for Coordination of the Work of Further Development of Interethnic Relations and Internationalist Indoctrination of the Working People, held in Tskhinvali. GCP Central Committee Secretary Enukidze, Ossetian Obkom First Secretary Sanakoyev, GCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department Head N. Endeladze, Cultural Department Head N. Dzhanberidze, and Academy Vice President G. Dzhibladze took part. Speakers noted the cultural, economic and social strides made by the AO in recent years, thanks to party and governmental attention and help. A number of projects are listed, including several industrial enterprises, a stadium in Tskhinvali, a new hospital, and the highway construction across the Caucasus. All this testifies to the selfless concern of the Great Russian people and the fraternal Georgian people. The meeting focused specifically on the Ossetian party's tasks with regard to further development of ethnic relations and internationalist indoctrination (some 40 nationalities live and work in the AO), and it was recommended that the experience gained in preparing for conducting the Georgievsk Bicentennial be utilized. Reference is made also to "improving the party's work style" in this matter.

GEORGIAN BORDER VOLUNTEERS APPREHEND VIOLATORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 November 1983 page 4 carries three Gruzinform vignettes, totaling 600 words, of apprehension of border violators by ordinary citizens. No specific locations are given. In the first, Red Border Sovkhoz Director Ohannes Karapetyan spots a stranger skulking among the bushes near a road. Having no time to alert the borderguards, he rallies a group of fruit pickers in a nearby orchard, who arm themselves with whatever is handy, encircle the area, and catch the man, who it turns out is a dangerous ex-con long sought by the militia. In the second, sixth-grade children playing hide-and-seek during recess spot a suspicious character in an abandoned house and go get the borderguards, who apprehend the man. He is guilty of "scouting the border" in violation of regulations. The children who turned him in have Georgian and Russian names. In the third episode, Ilia Darbinyan alerts borderguards after a man he accosted while walking to work ran and hid in the woods.

PLUSES, MINUSES IN GEORGIAN OBSTETRICS-GYNECOLOGY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 November 1983 page 4 carries L. Khubuluri's 1,000-word interview with P. Kintraia, director of the GSSR Health Ministry's Chachava Perinatal Medicine and Obstetric-Gynecological Scientific-Research Institute, concerning topics discussed at the fifth joint annual conference (in Budapest this year) of the Chachava Institute and the Hungarian Physicians Refresher Training Institute's Ob-Gyn Clinic, as well as certain pluses and minuses in Georgian health care for mothers and children. British and Japanese participants in the conference were impressed by

Kintraia's paper on adverse effects of certain medications on the unborn as well as other contributions by Georgian researchers, and themselves requested formal links with the Chachava Institute for their own home institutions.

Director Kintraia acknowledged his institute's excellent work but complained that its equipment is quite inadequate for optimal research. As for mother and child care in the republic, he lists several rayons where agricultural and industrial outfits have built good treatment facilities, children's hospitals, and maternity hospitals, while maternity facilities in other districts are so poor they don't even have cold running water. This topic relates to Kintraia's comments on the 14th Ob-Gyn Congress held in Minsk, which focused on agricultural and industrial outfits' specific responsibility for providing mother and child care facilities, also the need for wider use of contraceptives--abortion too often leads to women's inability to bear children at all.

PLUSES, MINUSES IN RAYON-LEVEL HEALTH SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 November 1983 page 3 under the rubric "Health Care Is a Vital Party Concern" carries two items on the theme of rayon-level efforts to overcome problems in health services, pegged to the recent party-economic aktiv.

'EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY' IN MOUNTAINOUS ONI RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 November 1983 page 4 carries a 100-word item concerning a team of cardiologists, gastroenterologists, climatotherapists and biochemists from the I. Koniashvili Curology and Physiotherapy Scientific-Research Institute who are to conduct any "epidemiological study" in several districts of mountainous Oni Rayon. They went to Utsera Resort to study the mineral waters there and determine new, effective curology treatments.

KOMUNISTI EDITORIALIZES ON HEALTH AKTIV

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 November 1983 has a 1,100-word frontpage editorial summarizing and commenting on the substance of the recent party-economic aktiv focusing on pluses and minuses in Georgia's health care system. It quotes Shevardnadze on the main thrusts necessary to further improve health care, including "dispenserization of the whole population," and certain persistent shortcomings that shadow the good work of Georgia's physicians and medical personnel, including rudeness, lack of compassion, carelessness and corruption. Also in need of improvement are the "donor system," emergency services and laboratory work. Misdiagnosis and hasty decisions have led to tragic consequences. Party and soviet officials themselves are not blameless, moreover, as apathy and bureaucratic attitudes hamper the efforts of dedicated medical personnel. In these and other shortcomings, specific towns and rayons are named.

Tbilisi Gladani Rayon Chief Physician T. Giorgadze's 1,000-word piece describes that largely industrial and residential district's efforts to provide full health services and get various industrial outfits involved in upgrading

facilities. An experiment last year investigated the level of "dispenserization" in several enterprises and a polyclinic, with the participation of the Physicians Refresher Institute's Social Hygiene and Health Care Department, and found that productivity was highest in those outfits providing the best services. Moreover, fewer man-days lost to illness resulted in considerable savings. These findings encouraged various enterprises to provide medical equipment and premises to upgrade overall services and provide preventive care. With regard to the recent party-economic aktiv, the author cites Shevardnadze's statement that Georgia can become a "veritable laboratory" in the context of full dispenserization of the USSR.

Dzh. Kurkhuli's 1,100-word article describes Tianeti Rayon's deplorable health care facilities, which hamper the dedicated efforts of medical personnel there. In particular, the rayon hospital, built long ago to accommodate 50 beds, is now badly overcrowded with 150. The X-ray equipment is not working, for lack of spare parts and there is no space to accommodate a new one. Sanitation is poor, the laboratory is cramped and dark, and doctors lack office space.

The newborn babies' ward is badly crowded, and sick babies are kept, against regulations, in the same room with well babies. The therapy ward is cold and damp. A 1976 decree on renovating the hospital has resulted in half-built facilities, lacking a boiler room but provided with unnecessary elevators that are badly housed. The raykom first secretary has sought help from higher organs, without success. Outlying villages lack decent emergency services.

International

60 VIETNAMESE STUDYING IN RUSTAVI VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 November 1983 page 4 carries a 100-word text-and-photos item on 60 Vietnamese who are in their 3d year of study in Rustavi's City Vocational-Technical School No 3. At the end of their stay they will return home to work as assemblers and machinists in metallurgy enterprises. Some Laotians and Kampucheans are also enrolled (no numbers given).

SYRIAN WRITER DISCUSSES GEORGIAN-ARAB LITERARY TIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 November 1973 page 3 carries Syrian writer Nizar Khalili's 700-word letter to KOMUNISTI regarding his recent visit to Georgia to check his translation of the Georgian national epic "Knight in the Panther's Skin" against the original, a landmark endeavor in which he has received considerable help from Georgian Arabists and literary specialists both in Georgia and in Syria (names of Georgian specialists are given, including one in Damascus). As the writer's role is to bring peoples closer together, Khalili's personal goal is to strengthen Georgian-Arab friendship, as superbly exemplified in the masterpiece epic itself. Khalili sketches the history of his interest in Georgian poetry, dating from 1966 and including published translations of some of Georgia's leading contemporary writers. The Syrian literatus has also been given the honor of participating in the Academy's commission to establish the definitive edition of the 12th-century Georgian epic.

Military

GEORGIAN SOLDIER DIES IN CLASH WITH BORDER VIOLATORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 November 1983 page 4 carries G. Vashakidze's feature titled "News From Kaspi Rayon," which includes a 200-word item about the heroic death of Dzhemal Dzhandzhalashvili of the village of Sasireti. Drafted soon after high school, he became an outstanding soldier. "Late one night, Dzhemal and his regimental mates encountered some border violators." During the clash, Dzhemal found himself in the position of having to sacrifice his life to save his comrades; this he did. For his valor the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium posthumously awarded him the Order of the Red Star. No dates, place or other details are given.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN KIRGHIZIA BEGINS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 9, September 1983 pages 35-41 carries a 2,800-word lead article devoted to the start of the report-and-election campaign in Kirghizia. In a decree accepted by the CPKi Central Committee Bureau, the following schedule was set: reports and elections in primary party organizations in September and November 1983, rayon and city party conferences in November and December, and oblast party conferences in December and January. The editorial then discusses various topics and tasks that are of importance in the campaign. The personnel of higher party organs can know about the work and life of primary party organizations only by participating in their meetings. Thus in 1982 members of the CPKi Central Committee and responsible personnel on its staff attended 713 such sessions. The main task of the party meetings and conferences is to elect the new staff of the party organs and the elected aktiv. The editorial urges that offices not be exchanged groundlessly but that people who do not want to bother themselves with social work not be proposed for election. In the 1982 campaign, the turnover in party group organizers ran to 17.8 percent, in shop party organization secretaries 21.9 percent, in primary party organization secretaries 22 percent, and in those elected to the staffs of oblast, city and rayon committees 43.7 percent. It is necessary that there be among the elected party aktiv more leading workers, kolkhoz farmers, specialists in industrial and agricultural production, women and more representatives of the nationalities and peoples living in the oblasts, cities and rayons.

Economics

MILK PRODUCTION IN KIRGHIZIA SATISFACTORY, BUT NOT MEAT OUTPUT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 20 September 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word unsigned economic survey article that describes the situation in milk and meat production in Kirghizia at the present time. The volume of milk produced so far in 1983 has grown by 2 percent. Whole milk in all the oblasts of the republic has been increasing in recent times as compared with last year, most of the farms in the rayons under republic subordination have not experienced a turnaround in this area. Some farms are only just beginning to overcome the shortfalls that resulted from the difficulties last winter. As for meat in the republic the hitch in production and sale has still not been eliminated, and lean livestock is continuing to be turned in. Sheep

turned over by farms in Naryn Oblast are around 28 kilograms in average live weight, and cows and calves some 199 kilos. Increasing livestock has great significance in carrying out the Food Program, but unfortunately, milch cows have decreased. And despite some advances in sheep raising, the basic sector in the republic's economy, livestock has decreased in some rayons. In Moskovskiy Rayon last year, there were more than 180,000 sheep, but this year the number hasn't even reached 170,000. In the same newspaper 25 October 1983 page 1 is a 1,000-word summary of the three-quarter results in industry, capital construction, transportation and agriculture. This report states that meat throughout the republic has been prepared significantly less than last year and that the delivery of it has declined. The farms of Issyk-Kul and Talas Oblasts are particularly lagging behind in this respect. In Ak-Suyskiy Rayon only 2,254 tons of meat have been produced by October, which is 32 percent of the plan and 28 percent less than last year.

ECONOMIST PROPOSES LOCAL POWER STATION TO EXPLOIT KIRGHIZ COAL

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 23 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by M. Imanaliyev, a candidate of the economic sciences, on the coal-producing potential of Kirghizia as a whole and of the Kabak basin in particular. According to Imanaliyev, 65 percent of the coal in Kirghizia is located in the southern part, and nearly 65 percent of all coal reserves are lignite. The bituminous coal basin in Uzgen in the southern part, which contains coking coal, has great promise, and Imanaliyev lists 7 mines out of the 20 there that have the best prospects. Also of great value to the Central Asian republics are the reserves of the Kabak brown coal basin in the Dzhumgal'skiy Rayon of Naryn Oblast. Of the 15 known mines in the basin, only 6 have been confirmed as having balanced coal reserves. Of these, a large part of the Kara-Keche and Ming-Kush coal mines have been prospected. The first to be exploited is Kara-Keche. According to Imanaliyev, the high prospecting coefficient and the suitable mountain-technical conditions of the Kabak coal mines will put them in the ranks of Union-level sites. The Imanaliyev examines the issue of how best and most effectively to utilize the coal derived from the Kara-Keche mine. Because building a railway to haul the coal out would be so expensive, he feels that the coal should be used on location, that is, used totally to produce cheap electric power on a large scale. While most electricity in Kirghizia is generated by hydroelectric stations, GES's, it could also be produced efficiently by a coal-burning GRES, a state regional electric power station. It would be possible to build such a station alongside the Keke-Meren River so as to insure a water supply, and it could be named the Kabak GRES. Imanaliyev provides some detail on his proposal, including the notion that 40-ton-load BelAZ 548A dumptrucks be used to transport the coal. The electricity generated should be integrated into the unified Central Asia-Southern Kazakhstan power system. To cut down pollution, the coal should first be cleaned; if the projected 5 million tons a year were cleaned, it would yield 2.5 million tons of coal of the high-calorific anthracitic type for the Kabak GRES.

PROSPECTS FOR SARY-JAZ TIN MINE IN KIRGHIZIA OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 September 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by S. Doolotaliyev, a candidate of the economic sciences, on the start of construction on the Sary-Jaz Tin Mine Combine in Issyk-Kul Oblast. Geologists have long recognized the industrial significance of the mines of the eastern part of the Issyk-Kul Oblast, and the tin mines of Sary-Jaz enjoy certain advantages over such mines in other parts of the USSR, which require much capital investment. But factors such as the lack of communications facilities in the high mountain area, the transportation difficulties, the location of the discovered mines at an altitude of 3,000-4,000 meters above sea level, the climatic distinctiveness, etc., lead to an increase in the capital investment of construction. Nevertheless, the Sary-Jaz Tin Mine Combine will be one of the most basic enterprises in the nonferrous metallurgy of the republic in the future. At the present time components of the social infrastructure are being built. To insure sufficient electric energy, the Ak-Shiyrak to Enil-chek worker settlement, which is to be located by the end of this year. Doolotaliyev then describes plans for the construction of the Enil'chek will lessen the capital investments that will be involved in exploiting the nonferrous and rare metal mines and acquiring construction materials in a 60-70 kilometer radius of the Sary-Jaz tin mine. Another social problem, ways of attracting women to the settlement, has also been kept in mind. Doolotaliyev considers it necessary for the textile factory in Przheval'sk to open a branch in Enil'chek so as to employ at least 300-400 women.

CONDITIONS AT GOLD MINE IN KIRGHIZIA UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 20 October 1983 page 1 carries an 800-word article by B. Kachkynbayev, a special correspondent from Toguz-Torouskiy Rayon, on the problems facing builders of the Toguz-Toro Gold Mine Combine. This is the 6th year since construction on the combine was begun. It has been proclaimed a republican Komsomol shock construction site, and thus there are 12 Komsomol-youth brigades there. However, the reporter on a visit to the gold mine combine finds that the situation there is very poor, but he maintains that it is not just the administration's fault. The area is remote, and the road difficult, but improving the organization of labor and strengthening discipline would help considerably. In fact, the cultural and personal services, as well as the working conditions, are very poor. Of the 144 people accepted for work this year, 138 have left work for this reason. The dormitory where the builders live is described as a horror; to keep from freezing at night, the young people have installed improvised heaters in every room, something which poses a real fire danger. The most basic furniture, such as tables, chairs, wardrobes, etc., is missing from many rooms. The canteen does not work well, and the meals are poorly prepared. There have been occasions when there was not enough bread, or there was no second meal. There have even been days when people went to work hungry. According to the reporter, certain leaders seemed to have forgotten the young people at this gold mine shock construction site. But Komsomol members also bear some blame for letting things deteriorate as they have.

SULYUKTA COAL MINES IN KIRGHIZIA FAILING TO MEET PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 21 October 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word article by T. Karabayev of Sulyukta city on the problems facing the Sulyukta Mine Administration. While some successes this year can be pointed to, the overall situation at the coal mines is not good. Since last year the coal miners of the Sulyukta Mine Administration have gone into debt to the state by 240,000 tons of coal. The chief engineer of the mine gave as a reason for this poor performance the fact that difficulties have arisen as the result of the depletion of the coal reserves on a couple of faces in mines No 2-4 and 6-18, which are the basic coal-producing center of the whole administration. A layer of coal at another face, despite just being opened up, turned out to be unsuitable, in combination with the underground geographic conditions. In short, since the layer of coal and the crust of earth do not run in a single direction to one another in 4 or 5 faces that coal is being extracted from now, the earth mixed with coal is creating obstacles. Thus to extract pure coal, for instance, to obtain a ton of coal, it is necessary to take out 10 tons of coal mixture. However, the Samarkandek coal strip has been opened up, all the equipping has been finished, and it has recently been given over for use. There will thus be possibilities to fulfill the state plan in time, according to the chief engineer. Karabayev also points out that labor discipline among the miners must be improved. The 421 communists and nearly 1,000 Komsomol members in the administration have not yet been utilized wisely in the operation of the mines. The same newspaper 28 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the need to increase work rhythm in industrial enterprises. The Sulyukta Mine Administration is reported as having fulfilled the 9-month plan in the sale of output by only 54.7 percent, and another coal mine, the Dzhergalan Mine by only 48.1 percent. These were the lowest percentages among the six industrial enterprises cited as having failed to meet their goals for this period.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT RUSSIAN AT AGE SIX

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 8, August 1983 pages 14-17 carries a 2,200-word article by M. R. Baltabayev, director of the Kirghizia Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, on an experimental program of teaching 6-year-old children in certain elementary schools and kindergartens in Kirghizia that was begun in 1981. According to Baltabayev, texts and observations show that the programmatic material in the native language, Russian, mathematics, and natural science is easy for 6-year-olds to master. One special feature of these experimental preparatory classes (or groups) in schools conducted in the Kirghiz language is that the teaching of Russian is carried out at the same time as the teaching of the children in their native language. During this instruction the 6-year-olds mastered nearly 300 Russian words and nearly 20 typical phrases, which enabled them to conduct simple conversations in Russian. In one such experimental program at a school in a remote Tian Shan village, where there are no Russians, the methods used enabled the children to speak freely with one another in Russian and to learn several Russian

songs by heart. At the end of the 2d year of the experimental program, all of the 7-year-old Kirghiz children had become accustomed to reading in Russian and to thinking about what they had read. They have succeeded in reading 40 words a minute. Then Baltabayev considers the progress of the pupils in mathematics. With regard to the overall experiment, he identifies five problems that have emerged, such as inadequate supplies of teaching materials.

NEW SCHOOL YEAR IN KIRGHIZIA SPOTLIGHTS PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 1 September 1983 pages 1-2 carries a 1,700-word article by Z. Jantakova, KiSSR deputy minister of education, highlighting various aspects of education in the republic on the occasion of the start of the school year. One current problem needing attention is that social studies in school do not fully meet the demand. The basic problem is that some students master only how to repeat the study material and cannot utilize their knowledge in directing their social-political life. At the present time, preschool preparatory classes have acquired a broad distribution, and 24 percent of the multinational schools conduct instruction in two languages. While the teaching of the Russian language in the schools of the republic has improved, its material base must be strengthened. Propagandizing the profession of teacher of Russian language and literature in rural areas is being carried out inadequately. In order to stimulate the work of pedagogues teaching Russian in settlements in rural areas and settlements of the city type, it has been decided as of 1984 to increase up to 15 percent the salary of teachers of Russian language and literature in preparatory classes and grades 1 to 3 and in grades 4-10 in general education schools and boarding schools. Beginning with this school year a course on hygiene and sex education will be offered for eighth graders, and next year a course on family living is to be introduced. In recent years much has been done to prepare students for work. As a result, more than 100,000 upper-class students, or 97 percent, have been drawn into expanded labor preparation. One problem still facing schools is physical education. The preparation of GTO [ready for labor and the defense of the USSR] badge winners in Kirghizia is lower than the average index for the country as a whole, and these indices in Kalininskiy, Alamedinskiy, Chuyskiy, Panfilovskiy, and Leninskiy Rayons, in Osh and Naryn Oblasts, and in the city of Przheval'sk are even lower than the republic figure. The education system of the republic was complemented this year by 4,300 young specialists, of whom 200 were the first graduates of the Russian Language and Literature Institute in Frunze. But the need for teachers has still not been met fully, and one of the main reasons for this is teacher turnover. In the newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN 1 September 1983 page 1 is a 1,000-word lead article on the new school year, containing certain statistics. For instance, 93,500 pupils are beginning the first grade, and 50,400 children are in preparatory classes. The 3,316,000 textbooks sent to schools through trade organizations are published in Kirghiz, Russian, Uzbek and Tajik. Of particular importance in education is the vocational and technical system, with 62,000 students in 115 facilities.

SCENIC PLACES IN KIRGHIZIA SHOULD BE PURGED OF 'HOLY' STATUS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 15 September 1983 pages 4-5 carries a 2,400-word article by special correspondent Kudaybergen

Jumanazarov on two areas in Dzhangi-Dzhol'skiy Rayon in Osh Oblast that are considered "holy places." The reporter describes his visit to these places, Padsha-Ata (also, Pachata) and Baba-Ustun, in August of this year with the head of the Agitational and Propaganda Department of the rayon party committee. Padsha-Ata is described as a quite scenic spot, which attracts numerous picnickers and vacationers. On the day of this visit, some 65 people from one organization had written authorizations for "cultural excursions" to Padsha-Ata. But the reporter wonders, why have they come to a place that is called a "mazar" [cemetery; place of pilgrimage, holy place]? He downplays the religious significance of the "mazar," contending that no one knows if there are even a man's bones in the grave that is supposed to be holy. He maintains that most people leave Padsha-Ata disappointed, because they see that there is nothing holy to be worshiped there. People also visit the cave at Baba-Ustun since, for some reason, it is considered holy. Jumanazarov states that because the stream of people who go to places like these to worship has not stopped, atheist upbringing remains constantly on the agenda. The history of these "holy places" has been investigated, and the matter now seems to approach the threshold of taking measures. It is necessary to wipe clean the foul mark of "holy place" that has been stamped on Padsha-Ata and Baba-Ustun.

CRITIC FAULTED FOR IGNORANCE OF KIRGHIZ NATIONAL CHARACTER

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 9, September 1983 pages 140-144 carries a 2,900-word article by Layli Ukubayeva, a candidate of the philosophical sciences, who argues against the positions taken by the literary scholar G. Gachev with regard to the writings of the Kirghiz author Chingiz Aytmatov, in particular with regard to his tale "Jamiyla." While other literary scholars and critics have appreciated some of Gachev's views on Aytmatov, his onesided treatment of the major heroes of Aytmatov's works has been criticized. According to Ukubayeva, "the literary scholar's onesided understanding of the national character of the Kirghiz people and the distinctive nature of its oral creativity and his considerable disregard for this issue in fictional criticism and literary studies compel us again to turn to the author's book," that is, Gachev's "Love. Man. The Age," published in 1965. Moreover, in his 1982 work "Chingiz Aytmatov and World Literature," he seems to have ignored the valid criticism of his earlier book, which is in Russian, in connection with its onesided opinions, since he has left his basic thoughts about Aytmatov's "Jamiyla" intact. As an illustration of her point, Ukubayeva cites Gachev's interpretation of love and freedom of choice in the selection of a spouse among the tribal Kirghiz as presented in Jamiyla's relationship with her fiance Sadyk. Ukubayeva maintains that, contrary to Gachev's interpretation, Kirghiz women in tribal society did in fact have a say in the selection of a groom and that they struggled for their fate and future love within the scope of possibilities under the conditions of that time. Other examples demonstrate that "confusions and superficial explanations are often encountered in G. Gachev which arise directly because he does not deeply know the history and ethnography of the Kirghiz people." Ukubayeva concludes by stating that Aytmatov's "Jamiyla" has withstood the test of time for a quarter century, and two of the characters in the work, Jamiyla and Daniyar, no matter how they are interpreted, have established permanent places in the hearts of readers.

PROBLEMS IN MUSIC IN KIRGHIZIA DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,800-word article by K. Moldobasanov, the chairman of the board of the KiSSR Composers Union, on certain problems in the current state of music in Kirghizia. The first problem he identifies is the lack of operas. The requisite natural gift, skill, knowledge and experience to create a successful opera seem to be insufficient in the composers of the republic, but even those composers who have tried to write operas have not been supplied with full-blooded librettos by dramatists or writers. Theaters in Moscow, Leningrad and other republics cooperate with composers to produce good operas, but the lack of good librettos, one of the causes for the decline in the operatic genre, does not disturb the Kirghizia Writers Union. Also encountered sometimes are productions in a nature and style that imitate the low-quality songs of the West; such works are alien to Soviet society. In addition, the appropriate departments of the KiSSR Ministry of Culture and the Komsomol should give more attention to raising the present low quality of the popular music groups in the republic. Moldobasanov also wonders why some performers do not sing Kirghiz songs. Well-known Russian artists perform Russian folk songs; thus he is still surprised that "our singers are ashamed of singing Kirghiz folk songs." He also criticizes the symphony orchestra, which seems content to record their performances on tape and fulfill their daily norm, but will not venture out to perform for audiences of rural and urban workers or for students. In the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 13 October 1983 page 5 is a 1,600-word article by Sultan Rayev, also lamenting the fact that Kirghiz national popular music has not yet risen to the Union level but has retained a provincial flavor. Not only must the national coloring be retained, but national musical instruments and the pure folk harmonies must be used. The Uzbek pop group "Yalla" has resurrected some half-forgotten songs, and retrieving songs from the "archives" would be in order in Kirghizia as well.

CRITICIZED KIRGHIZ NOVEL SUBJECT OF READERS' CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 October 1983 page 4 carries a 400-word article by O. Kalilov of Frunzenskiy Rayon on an exemplary librarian at the Central Village Library. The library's soviet conducts evenings and meetings devoted to various topics. Recently in the library's reading hall, a conference of book readers was organized with regard to Kirghiz writer T. Kasymbekov's novel "Broken Sword" and was conducted interestingly with questions and answers. [This historical novel was criticized in a major speech by Kirghiz party chief Usubaliyev for an unobjective portrayal of past events and personages and for naturalism in battle scenes; see SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA 20 May 1983.]

DEMAND FOR KIRGHIZ YURTS REPORTED GREAT

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 15 October 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word article by N. Kaparov, a special correspondent, on the production of yurts at the sole factory that turns out such goods in Kirghizia, the felt factory at Tokmak. Just as the computer does not dampen the

enthusiasm of a chess master, houses built of brick and concrete and outfitted with all the conveniences do not supplant the service performed by the yurt. The party organization secretary of the felt factory describes the five-stage process by which the yurts are assembled. The factory has acquired some experience in producing yurts; for instance, when engineering and technical personnel suggested using pine instead of willow for certain parts of the yurt, the wood was found to be too heavy and brittle, and the factory returned to using willow. The demand for yurts in Kirghizia is great, according to the factory director. And there has not been a time when it has not fulfilled its plan. It produces at least 100 yurts each month, but is capable of producing more. Because so much work must be done by hand, labor productivity is low, and appeals to the Ministry of Local Industry about this matter have been made. According to the correspondent, starting with the months ahead, it is planned that 120 yurts a month will be produced, and in accordance with demand, 20 of these will be sent to trade outlets for sale to the public.

KIRGHIZ WRITERS UNION CONDEMNS SEVERAL WORKS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,800-word article by J. Saatov on the recent report-and-election meeting of the party organization of the KISSR Writers Union, at which the main speaker was the deputy secretary of the party organization, writer O. Danikeyev. Although there have been successes in the work of the Writers Union in recent times, most of this article was devoted to the shortcomings observed in it. Because the Union's party bureau and secretariat exercised poor control over the selection of creative works and treated manuscripts superficially, mediocre works that do not meet the high criteria of belles lettres have been published. Clear evidence of this is the novel "Abiyir" [Renown] by R. Abdiyev, which underwent just, sharp criticism in SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN. Materials published at the Union's own press have been selected by the members of the editorial board but have not been read carefully. This is particularly true of the essay and journalistic genre in the journal ALA TOO. Serious ideological-political errors have emerged from the works of K. Saktanov and O. Aytymbekov published in that journal, in which the authors dropped their social vigilance. Uninspiring works have also been published in LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, and because of this its editor A. Zhirkov was given a stern warning in a session of the Union's secretariat. The CPKi Central Committee defined clear measures concerning the gross errors in ALA TOO to eliminate the shortcomings. This is to say, such unpleasant phenomena should serve as a great lesson for every writer and publicist. In addition, historical events have been distorted in literary works and explained imprecisely and onesidedly. In particular, in T. Kasymbekov's novel "Broken Sword" some historical events and persons were portrayed unobjectively, and the author was enticed into naturalism in reporting battle scenes. In dramatic art there have also been serious shortcomings; Mar Bayjiyev's play "Long-Distance Train," staged at the Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater, was given a principled, sharp criticism in SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN because it grossly distorted and exaggerated the negative phenomena of the Soviet way of life. At the same theater, Chingiz Aytmatov's well-known novel "Day Longer Than a Century" was adapted poorly by producer G. Krilov, was criticized by the same newspaper for an ineffective treatment, and was taken off the stage. That is, it is necessary to heighten

very much the responsibility of the personnel in the arts who participate in staging literary works. The article also states that improvements were called for at the party meeting in literary-artistic criticism, in current affairs writing, and in the work of the propaganda bureau, but specific writers or works were not cited. [In the Russian-language version of this same party meeting published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 27 October 1983 page 2, none of the above works or authors is mentioned by name; it was merely stated, "artistically poor books on the historical topic and some dramatic productions were also subjected to sharp criticism by communists."]

International

FIRST CUBANS GRADUATE FROM TECH INSTITUTE IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 September 1983 page 2 carries an 800-word article by A. Chingishev, the head of the Electrical Machines and Devices Department at the Polytechnical Institute in Frunze, on the first group of Cuban students to receive their engineering diplomas from his institute. When they first arrived 5 years ago, there were a number of problems to be resolved in increasing their general knowledge, in helping them learn Russian, in accustoming them to the climate, etc. Out of the 34 Cubans who first came to Kirghizia, 22 studied in the electrical machinery specialization. In recent years electrical machine building in Kirghizia has developed at a heightened pace, which formed the conditions for training engineers at the Frunze Institute in electrical machinery. The department Chingishev heads now has 11 teachers, of whom 7 possess the degree of candidate of technical sciences. All of the Cubans received marks of four or five in their diploma work, and one has been offered the possibility of continuing as a graduate student. He and a teacher have worked on the invention of a rotor for an asynchronous motor. The administration and party organization of the Kyrgyzelektrokymmyldatkych [Kirghiz Electric Motor] factory helped out considerably in the training of the Cuban specialists. In addition, given the current difficult international situation, the institute considered it its duty not only to train qualified specialists for Cuba but also to provide the specialists with the best ideological-political tempering.

CHINESE HISTORIANS ACCUSED OF FALSIFYING KIRGHIZ HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 8 September 1983 pages 12-13, and 15 September 1983 pages 12-14 carries a 7,500-word article by A. Karypkulov, a correspondent member of the KISSL Academy of Sciences [and now a secretary of the CPKi Central Committee ?], and M. Sushanlo, a doctor of historical sciences, on recent attempts by Chinese historians to link the history of the Kirghiz people with Chinese history. According to Karypkulov and Sushanlo, some Chinese scholars are attempting at the present time to find a "basis" for territorial claims, to crack the monolithic unity of the Soviet people, and to provoke national discord in the USSR and are resorting to outright falsification of the history of China's relations with neighboring countries and peoples. These Chinese historians in their "historical" investigations conclude that the Kirghiz are one of the minority peoples of China and should be regarded as such, that the Kirghiz were active

defenders of China's borders from attacks by Russia, and that they were forced under pressure from tsarist aggressive policies to flee from Yenisey to Tian Shan and then from Tian Shan to Eastern Turkistan (Xinjiang). That is, it is supposedly impossible to say that Kirghizia voluntarily joined Russia. Such claims were made in a book published in 1979 in the People's Republic of China titled "The History of Tsarist Russia's Aggression on the Northwest Border of China" and in an article by Du Rongkun titled "Tsarist Russian's Aggression and the Resistance Struggle of the Kirghiz People" that appeared in 1983 on the pages of the Proceedings of the Nationalities Institute. The author of the latter tries to "prove" by falsifying history that tsarist Russia was a country that seized a considerable amount of Chinese territory, that the Kirghiz seemed to be on the front lines in resisting tsarist Russia, and that they along with other "nationalities in the northwest part of China" contributed to the "mastering and defense of the borders of the homeland (that is, China) in order to strengthen national unity." To support this thesis Du Rongkun explains in a onesided fashion, chronologically beginning with the 17th century, the history of the Kirghiz and their relations with Russia in three geographical regions--in Yenisey, Tian Shan and the Pamirs. Karypkulov and Sushanlo then address the validity of Du Rongkun's claims with respect to each of these three areas. For instance, the Chinese scholar writes, "the Kirghiz of China (?!?) at the beginning of the 17th century lived for the most part in the upper and middle reaches of the Yenisey and Ob Rivers," and maintains that the Kirghiz retreated from Russian soldiers and settled in Tian Shan. Karypkulov and Sushanlo then proceed to try to refute this contention on the basis of Soviet historiography. In fact, the "Yenisey Kirghiz" of history are "Kirghiz" in name only; they are actually the ancestors of the present-day Khakass. [This is one of three main points about the ethnogenesis of the Kirghiz made in a review of the new, fourth edition of the "History of the Kirghiz SSR," which was published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 20 October 1983 pages 2-3. Kirghiz party chief Usabaliyev has also criticized Kirghiz historians who claim that the Yenisey Kirghiz make up a major part of the present-day Kirghiz; see SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 20 May 1983 page 3.] The fact that Du Rongkun devotes a considerable part of his article to the fate of the Yenisey Kirghiz and the resistance struggle of the Kirghiz against "tsarist Russia's aggression" shows that he is not knowledgeable in issues of the ethnogenesis of the local peoples of Southern Siberia and Kirghizia. As for the Tian Shan region, Du Rongkun tries to show Russia as the aggressor here as well and the local Kirghiz people as the victims of the aggression. Karypkulov and Sushanlo also object to the Chinese scholar's characterization of the conquest of Eastern Turkistan as "unifying the Northwest." In fact, these lands have never been Chinese lands, and even the name "Turkistan," that is, "land of the Turks," demonstrates this. Actually, as is shown by the evidence of folk history revealed in Kirghiz epics, the Kirghiz have traditionally resisted the Chinese, but the history of the Kirghiz people's relations with Russia is totally different. From the beginning these relations had a peaceful character and demonstrated that the Kirghiz sought to join Russia voluntarily and thereby gain a firm support from the attacks on the land of the Kirghiz by China and the Kokand khanate. As for the Pamirs, Du Rongkun maintains that this region was an integral part of historical Chinese territory, which was later occupied by Russia. Du Rongkun also misrepresents the 1916 exodus of Kirghiz and Kazakhs from Russia to Xinjiang,

since nearly all of them returned after the October Revolution. Surely he must know that the 100,000 Kirghiz now in Xinjiang are the descendants of Kirghiz that have long lived there. According to Karypkulov and Sushanlo, "the apologists of imperialism and our enemies abroad are intensifying the ideological struggle by relying upon outright falsification of the history of the Kirghiz SSR."

ZIONIST REPRESENTATIONS OF SOVIET JEWISH LIFE DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 27 September 1983 page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by M. Gol'denberg, a candidate of the philosophical sciences, denouncing those outside the USSR who lament that, supposedly, Jews in the Soviet Union are deprived of rights and freedom, are under torment and oppression day and night, and are in a poor condition. Zionist propaganda claims that "anti-Semites and nonbelievers" in the Soviet Union are destroying Jewish religious customs and the Jewish national culture and are confiscating Jewish books. But Gol'denberg counters by contending that even the remarks of an Israeli parliamentarian prove that the facing of the "Jewish national treasure" is occurring elsewhere as well. Not only that, but in fact, in tens of cities in the USSR it is possible to find synagogues easily. If Zionist clerical centers call the anti-Soviet books that some seek to bring into the country surreptitiously "Jewish books," then it is true that such books have been confiscated and will be, just like the poisonous material of Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, and other national emigrant circles. In March of this year an international conference in support of Soviet Jews was held in Jerusalem, and R. Reagan sent U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations J. Kirkpatrick to the forum as his trustworthy representative. In his message R. Reagan assured the forum that Jews in the USSR will not be forgotten. But Gol'denberg expresses astonishment that Reagan could show such concern over Soviet Jews when in his home state of California neofascists have set fire to a Jewish place of worship and some 30 other dangerous anti-semitic incidents have taken place. Gol'denberg maintains that Zionists find anti-Semitism useful for the sake of Jewish self-preservation. The raging hue and cry of the class enemies, just like the warm approval that the Soviet people have expressed for the newly formed Anti-Zionist Committee, is convincing proof that the founding of it was necessary and timely.

AFGHAN MINORITIES, INCLUDING KIRGHIZ, REPORTED PROSPERING

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 10, October 1983 pages 91-96 carries a 2,400-word article by N. Kerimbekova, a graduate student at the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, on the development of Afghanistan since the revolution in April 1978. Kerimbekova lists changes that have taken place since that time--land reform, the formation of cooperatives, the growth of the working class, educational reform, etc. She cites the holding of numerous meetings representing various sections of society as evidence of progress. Afghanistan is a land of nearly 20 nationalities, including more than 3 million Tajiks and nearly 2 million Uzbeks. The condition of the national minorities, particularly of the Kirghiz who live in the Greater and Lesser Pamirs, had been very poor; the oppressing class had relied upon the divide-and-rule principle to control the nationalities. But since the April revolution

minorities have enjoyed equal rights, and newspapers have appeared for the first time in Uzbek and Turkmen. But this progressive reconstruction aimed at resolving the very sharp national question has aroused the envy of the enemies of the revolution. They exert every effort to halt this process and to restore the way of life of the past that enables them to dominate the masses. As the result of various historical circumstances a number of Kirghiz (according to some information, 30,000-50,000) live in Afghanistan. Until the April 1978 revolution the patriarchal life and tribal structure had prevailed among the Kirghiz for a long time. Leaders called "bays," especially Rakhmankul, who proclaimed himself "khan," established patriarchal foundations and mercilessly oppressed the herdsmen and the poor. Their life was as different from that of the Kirghiz in the neighboring area of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast as day is from night. The Kirghiz in Afghanistan set about to rebuild their society politically and socially only after the April revolution. The experiences of the Soviet East are very important for Afghanistan, since the latter today bears many similarities to Central Asia in the early 1920's. Specialists from the republics of the USSR, including Kirghizia, are actively participating in the construction of some 130 sites in Afghanistan. For instance, through the assistance of experts from Kirghizia, the issue of providing some regions of Kabul with water was successfully resolved as the result of the discovery of underground springs.

Military

TEACHER IN KIRGHIZIA TRIES TO EVADE MILITARY SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 19 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Sydykov, a correspondent for the newspaper, describing his follow-up investigation on one Makhmud Mamajanov from the village of Khaydarken [in Osh Oblast] as the result of a letter to the newspaper. Makhmud is described as having been a problem child who could not get along with his old brother. He was sent off to the pedagogical institute in Osh and after graduation returned to work in Khaydarken as a teacher with his wife. However, in time the number of his "drinking buddies" increased, and he frequently did not come home at night. In the latter third of his article, Sydykov suddenly reveals that in these peaceful times Makhmud is even avoiding serving in the ranks of the Soviet Army and upbraids him for it, "Where is the upbringing of the school and institute and the humanity in you?" According to the Frunzenskiy Rayon Education Department head, Makhmud's basic work place is the Titov Boarding School in Khaydarken, but he obtained a certificate from the Alykulov High School where he works half-time, with the aim of staying out of the Soviet Army. Interestingly, the Frunzenskiy Rayon Military Commissariat, without seriously investigating where he works, has been indifferent about Makhmud's keeping away from the Soviet Army for 3 years, believing that he is working in a village school. Or doesn't it know that the settlement of Khaydarken where Makhmud works has been added to the classification of city? It should know, according to Sydykov. But apparently, the military commissariat believed the false certificate and did not pursue the matter any further. Sydykov states, "we think that the appropriate organs will straighten out this mistake" of the military commissariat's. He concludes

by maintaining that it is not good that the kollektiv Makhmud worked in shut its eyes to his deception. Why didn't the Komsomol raykom call him to account? How can Makhmud educate the generation of the future with such conduct alien to Soviet society?

TAJIK SSR

Political Affairs

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN THE TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 20 September 1983 carries on page 1 an unsigned 440-word article, "Information," on the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party (17 September 1983). The plenum's activities included some changes in membership of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party. Since A. D. Dodoboyev has been elected head of the Tajikistan council of unions he has been freed of his responsibilities as a secretary of the Central Committee. Temurboy Mir Kholiqov has been elected a secretary and member of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and head of the republic's Gosplan. A. Haidarov has gone on pension and therefore has been freed of his duties as a member of the bureau of the Central Committee. The plenum confirmed A. Umarov as head of the department of construction and urban economy of the Central Committee. A. I. Grishchenko has been relieved of that position because he has gone on to other work. The following positions in the Central Committee were confirmed by the plenum: V. V. Vohidov, head of the department of agriculture and the food industry; V. I. Kozlova, head of the department of light industry and consumer goods; and T. Ghafforov, head of the economic department.

Economics

CHEMICAL DEFOLIATION OF THE COTTON CROP URGED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 2 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word article by U. Rahmatulloyov, G. Van'yants, M. Ja'farov, and M. Shatkov, specialists from the Tajik Ministry of Agriculture, under the title "let's accomplish defoliation quickly and well."

In this article chemical defoliation is urged and its utility is explained. A detailed description of the process by plane or on land is provided and some of the defoliating agents mentioned are "butifos" and chloride. The use of aerial defoliation is encouraged and caution is urged for those who do it manually.

Some of the reasons given for chemical defoliation are to speed the blooming of the cotton plants, to get a greater harvest before the chill, and to speed the collection of the crop.

TECHNOLOGICAL PROJECTIONS FOR TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 15 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by S. Aminov, sector head of the Economic Institute of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, doctor of economics, titled "A Complex Program of the Progress of Science and Technology in Tajikistan."

The author enumerates a number of technological advances expected in the future in Tajikistan in the utilization of natural resources. Emphasis on the southern territory of Tajikistan is crucial to the progress of the entire republic.

The importance of the hydroelectric stations at Nurak, Roghun and others on the Panj River for the energy system of all of Central Asia. Of major importance over the next 20 years is the aluminum, chemical and machine production. Of somewhat less importance is farming technology and building. Small and medium sized cities are expected to build larger factories and expand production. City dwelling is expected to increase greatly in the future and taller buildings (12-16 stories) will need to be built.

An emphasis will be placed on farm machinery for cotton production with the hope to raise production to 1 million tons. Ecological concerns about air and water in relation to the hydroelectric stations and other plants was expressed.

INEFFECTIVENESS IN FIRING WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 27 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article titled "The Incident at the Movie Theater" by K. Jum'aev, special [correspondent] to TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI. K. Jum'aev writes about corruption involving the sale of movie tickets at the Vatan Theater in Dushanbe. The author complains about all the attempts and difficulties of firing the theater manager and how this incident is not unique.

"Every year hundreds of people are fired by national courts and then return to their original positions because the committees of the factories and foundation trade unions do not respect the laws of dismissing workers. As a result all sorts of slouches, cheats, drunks, truants and corrupters of socialist labor discipline return to their original jobs."

INSPECTORS EXAMINE PRODUCE PROBLEMS IN DUSHANBE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 27 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article titled "Our Raid; Good Produce for the People," by A. Terent'eva, inspector for the peoples' control committee, A. Jum'aev, nonstate inspector for the peoples' control committee. V. Chernyakov, inspector for the Ministry of State Purchases.

The national peoples' control committee recently examined the fruit and vegetable trade in Dushanbe with special attention paid to observance of the laws of selling and to the quality of the produce. Many problem areas were discovered and fault was found with the administrations and enterprises associated with the produce who ignored party and government demands concerning improving the product.

Some of the problems mentioned were: A serious shortage of fruit and vegetables in Dushanbe. This was due to the produce not being sorted at the source as it should be; selling poor produce as if they were standard quality; absence of store managers; poor store facilities and sanitary conditions, such as broken scales, lack of refrigerators and uniforms, and not enough cleaning material; much waste and destruction of produce because it was not properly cared for and sorted at the source.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI PUBLISHING PLANS FOR 1984

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 2 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by the editor titled "TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in 1984." Some of the subjects expected to appear in the paper in the next year are: a series of articles on territorial complexes and production in southern Tajikistan; articles on the hydroelectric station at Nurak; the aluminum factory of Tursunzoda; more on the friendship and kindness that the many nations of the republics have shown towards the Tajik people, especially the Russians who have helped advance Tajik economy and culture; the family and marriage; education. More space will be given to letters.

The author says that all this will "enable the readers to become familiar with such matters as the progress of Tajik scientists and the problems and the perspectives of modern science through the newspaper."

LOSS OF NATIVE TAJIK CULTURE LAMENTED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJISKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 4 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Abdukibor Gadoyev, an assistant professor of the Communist Party History Department of the Abuali ibni Sino Tajik Medical Institute, and K. Saidova of the Russian-Tajik language faculty of the medical institute, titled "Art Needs Sincerity."

The authors wrote complaining about the dull repertoire and insincere performance of the Lola dance ensemble and about the many other Tajik artists who include non-Tajik material in their programs. They commend the artists who are preserving Tajik culture by using only Tajik material. They point out that many people no longer understand very well classical Tajik songs and that some people have no appreciation for the 'shashmakom' (traditional Tajik music scale). Since some material is lost through language difficulty, they mention the use of television and radio as playing an important role in both teaching and encouraging Tajik music and dance.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN A TAJIK RAYON

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 24 September 1983 carries on page 1 a 50-word article, "Passport To Work" by A. Salimov. More than 20 graduates of Tajikistan's institutions of higher education who are Russian teachers have received their papers to go teach at schools in Moskovskiy Rayon. The head of the department of people's education in the rayon, M. Rahmatov, remarked that this year complete Russian language instruction exists at five of the rayon's middle schools.

PRAISE FOR A RUSSIAN TEACHER

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 16 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by A. Abdulvohidov of Kommunisti village titled "Our Teachers; an Anxious Heart." A. Abdulvohidov writes about a teacher in Kommunisti named Lydia Makarovna Totskaya who came to Tajikistan from the Ukraine in 1959 and because of the lack of Russian teachers in Tajikistan and especially in the villages became a Russian teacher. She is praised both as a great teacher of Russian and also for having learnt Tajik and having named all of her children Tajik names. Her department, which is also being praised, is very active and holds "Russian Day" every few weeks. She has also translated some Tajik stories for the Ukrainian children's publisher Veselka.

MOTHER MEDALS AWARDED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 20 September 1983 page 3 and 29 September 1983 page 3 are lists of the women of the Tajik SSR who have raised 10 children and have been awarded the title "Champion Mother" by order of Y. Andropov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

POOR CULTURAL WORK AMONG RURAL TAIKIS LAGS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 10 September 1983 carries on page 2 an 850-word article by Z. Muhiddinov titled "In the Spirit of Self-Criticism." Several issues are mentioned which were discussed at meetings held in the Lenin Kolkhoz, Lenin District, including the shortage of meat; slack milk production and a weakening of labor discipline. The labor discipline problem, i.e., coming late and leaving early, are in part attributed to the preponderance of rural youth working in the factory whose party education is weak.

POPULARITY, INFLUENCE OF TOLSTOY IN CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 11 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Vali Samad, a candidate in Philology, titled "Tolstoy and Tajik Literature." The article reviews the history of the reception of Tolstoy in Tajik literature and how such writers as Lohuti, Aini and Tursunzoda were influenced by Tolstoy's works in translation. The popularity of Tolstoy in Central Asia is demonstrated by the

following anecdote. "On 18 March 1901 in Samarkand 5,000 people went after morning prayer to the Shirdor madrassa to hear the famous Tolstoy story 'What Do Men Live By.'" The author takes this as "not only proof of the scientific and literary connectedness of the Tajik and Russian peoples but also as proof of the slander of ideological opponents who claim that Russian literature is alien to Central Asian peoples."

TAJIK EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT NOTES 'INSUFFICIENCIES' IN MILITARY, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 6 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,600-word article titled "School--The Place for Educating the New Man," which contains accounts by various reporters of the August teachers' meetings in four of Tajikistan's rayons.

The article stresses the importance of the social sciences in ideological-political education. The use of local materials, such as the history of the city, rayon and factories, has considerable educational value because they are linked to contemporary life and the building of communism.

In the central rayon, the meeting also voiced concern over the fact that 0.8 percent of the rayon's students are held back instead of advancing to the next grade. A third of these students are in the upper grades, especially the ninth. The sciences receive insufficient attention in the rayon's schools. Even more work should be done to encourage youths to become officers. While in the past 3 years 63 graduates of the rayon's schools have entered military schools, there are still shortcomings, particularly at three schools where military and patriotic education is disorganized.

In Frunze Rayon, a majority of the rayon's teachers have higher education. While a number of schools do a good job of teaching Leninism, some of the rayon's schools do not meet expectations in this regard. In this rayon there have been trilingual schools for 10 years. Tajiks, Russians, Uzbeks and others all attend the same schools. This plays a great role in internationalist, patriotic education. This idea should now be followed in pedagogical collectives, primary party organizations, unions, Komsomol and the Pioneers. The meeting observed that there are not a few shortcomings in the important task of teaching Russian. Some teachers of Russian language and literature act irresponsibly. They are unprepared and inattentive to class work. There are many shortcomings in atheist education.

POOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION CONCERNS TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 10 September 1983 carries on page 2 a full page article by various reporters on the August teachers' meetings in eight of Tajikistan's rayons. The 480-word report on the Yavanskiy Rayon teachers' meeting by Q. Davlatov notes that while some of the rayon's teachers do an excellent job of ideological instruction, there are others who do not have a high ideological and methodological level in their classes.

At the Voseiskiy Rayon teachers meeting one of the main concerns was instruction in Russian. There are problems in the selection and placement of Russian language teachers. For example, two teachers at two different schools actually teach military training courses and do not know Russian well. Overall, the 1982-1983 academic year was not a good one in the rayon. Seventy-four percent of the students received unsatisfactory scores on the annual examinations.

TAJIK BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 10 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word article titled "Useful Advice" by F. Safarova. Tajikistan's Abulqosim Firdavsi Library has published "Recommended List of Literature for Reading Outside of Tajik School Grades 1-10," compiled by R. Rahmatulloeva. This is the first publication of such a guide. It recommends more than 460 works of poetry and prose. The works included are from classical and Soviet Tajik literature, Russian literature, and the literature of peoples of the USSR and foreign countries. The guide lists Tajik works from the 1950's on. This reflects the growth of publishing books for children in Tajikistan since that time. In 1950, 3 such books were published; in 1955, 9; by 1982, 44. The guide contains such interesting works as A. I. Uli'ianov's "Il'ich's Childhood Years," B. Polevoi's "The Story of a Real Man" and others, which were printed in the 1950's and are rarely remembered by Maorif Publishers. This collection is helpful for teachers, philologists, students at pedagogical institutes, and book owners.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 13 September 1983 carries on page 1 an 800 word article titled "Life's Demands" by S. Saifulloev. Tajikistan now has 38 technical and other schools, which train specialists in 120 fields. During the current 5-year plan Tajikistan's specialized middle schools have contributed 55,000 graduates to the economy, a big increase over the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. Special attention has been given to training specialists in advancing areas of technology, especially Tajikistan's developing fields. These include the energy and chemical industries, light industry, the food industry, the industrial complexes in southern Tajikistan, education and health care.

Yet more specialized education is needed. In support of this, the author cites General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov's statements to the June 1983 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the importance of automation and computers. The author states that implementing this is an important duty of the middle schools. Some of the students of specialized middle schools cannot apply what they have learned to practical situations. The current educational plan deals specifically with correcting this shortcoming. However, results will not be produced without the patient and productive work of pedagogical cadres. Currently 2,953 teachers work in specialized secondary schools. Of these, 90.1 percent have higher education. The situation in the specialized middle schools still needs improvement, especially in the case of young teachers, who lack pedagogical training and are not given sufficient help. Teachers' specialized training is not sufficient. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, only

20 percent of the teachers in technical schools completed the final level of professional courses in a faculty. Certification of teachers is superficial: standards are lax.

Tajikistan's Ministry of Higher and Specialized Middle Education and the pedagogical collective of teachers at general education middle schools have devised measures for improving the situation. In the past 3 years, a plan for accepting students into specialized middle schools has been successfully implemented.

EDUCATIONAL CONCERNS IN TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 13 September 1983 carries on page 2 an article titled "The Goal of Education--Forming the New Man," composed of four separate sections by different authors on the August teachers' meetings in four of Tajikistan's rayons. The 300-word account by A. Shomahmadov on the meeting in Garmskii Rayon reports that those present discussed the need for improving ideological-political education. The social sciences play a key role in ideological-political education. According to inspections, six of the rayon's schools do this particularly well but there are many shortcomings in teaching the social sciences. At some schools, students know little about politics. Most students do not know historical sources. Another subject of discussion was improvement in instruction in Russian and the mother tongue. The meeting observed that some students were weak in their knowledge of Tajik language and literature and do not understand the meaning of literary works. Ignorance of Russian causes difficulties at the time of admissions examinations for higher education and service in the Soviet Army.

CHANGES IN TAJIK LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 13 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,250 word article titled "Regarding the New Syllabus of Tajik Language and Literature" by T. Mirov, head of Tajik language and literature instruction methods at the Tajikistan Institute of Scientific Research in Pedagogy and a candidate in philology. In 1983 a new syllabus for grades 4-10 has been distributed to teachers. The syllabus reflects the thoughts of leading language and literature teachers in Tajikistan as well as specialists and textbook authors.

This syllabus is quite different from the previous one, which dates from 1979. First of all the syllabus' explanatory letter has been expanded. New chapters have been added, including one on the evaluation of knowledge of Tajiki of students in grades four through seven. These new chapters will be a big help in improving instruction in Tajik language and literature. The material for grades four through five on world literature and the literature of the fraternal republics deals with Cervantes, Andersen, Shevchenko, Ghamzatov and others. To broaden students' knowledge and develop their esthetic sense more works (both excerpts and complete) by classical and contemporary writers have been included. The program for the upper grades is broad. Coverage of some secondary subjects has been reduced to make more

time for the great writers. Since there is not enough time in the middle schools to study all the great writers the syllabus for grades 8-10 deals with 2 or 3 writers as representatives of an epoch. Thus in 8th grade the number of subjects has been cut from 20 to 15. This enables 14 hours to be given to the life and works of Firdausi. While the technical aspect of Tajik poetry is a difficult subject some issues, like traditional meter, are included in the new eighth grade syllabus and is worked into discussions of particular pieces in earlier grades.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

CULTURAL WORK AMONG COTTON WORKERS TO BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "recently an open letter by leaders of creative unions and prominent literary and art workers addressed to the literary, art and all cultural workers of the republic was printed. In it was discussed the further improvement of cultural services to workers, strengthening the role of literature and art in educating them in a communist spirit, and the mobilization of the entire spiritual force of the literary and art workers in order to implement the 11th Five-Year Plan. Special attention was drawn to the need to raise the level of cultural patronage work and increase its effectiveness and quality. The letter calls on literary and art workers to participate actively in the cotton harvest and help the farmers get their produce in on time."

CULTURAL WORKERS TO STRENGTHEN CADRES, RAISE EDUCATION LEVEL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 21 October 1983 page 2 carries an unsigned 700-word report on a meeting of the primary party organization of the TuSSR Ministry of Culture. "Communists who spoke at the meeting, which was held under the slogan 'The Further Strengthening of Discipline Is a Basic Condition in Raising the Militancy of the Party Organization,' spoke about personal example and the responsibility for both one's own work and that of one's colleagues." Subsequently, "paying much attention to the cadre question and raising the level of ideational training and political expertise was stressed." At the meeting, L. Marchenko was reelected to his post as secretary of the primary party organization.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS VISIT 'OLMOS' PROJECT IN PERU

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 7 October 1983 page 13 carries a 2,450-word article by Geldi Mukhammedov, USSR State Prize laureate and doctor of agricultural sciences, on a visit to Peru by a Soviet delegation to desert reclamation experts. The head of the delegation was Viktor Vladimirovich Vladimirov of the Moscow Central Scientific Research Institute for Urban Construction; also in the delegation was Nikolay Sergeyevich Orlovskiy, a geographer and deputy director of the Deserts Institute of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. The purpose of the trip was to confer on problems of mastering the desert, particularly with regard to the "Olmos"

project on which Soviet specialists are working. It is noted that "after completion of the project 112,000 hectares of land will be irrigated and the boundless steppe will be converted to a source of life. According to a proposal made by Soviet specialists, 1,200 hectares of additional land will be added. Two hydroelectric stations will be built which will supply 640,000 kilowatt-hours of energy. For the regular operation of the irrigation system and water stations two reservoirs holding 250 million cubic meters of water will be built." The delegation was in Peru for 20 days.

PLENUM OF RADIO, ELECTRONICS, COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 October 1983 page 2 carries a 250-word Turkmeninform report on the 3d Plenum of the Central Administration for Radio-Technical, Electronics and Communications Societies. "Scholars, engineers and innovator-workers took part in it. Questions on perfecting the work of the primary organizations of scientific-technical societies as one of the factors of progress in the economy were discussed. V. I. Siforov, chairman of the Central Administration of Scientific-Technical Societies for Radio-technology, Electronics and Communications and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, gave a report." The report adds that "the more than 5,000 primary organizations fulfilling the duties of the scientific-technical councils in the factories and organizations of the scientific-technical societies unite 690,000 scholars, engineers, specialists and workers."

Economics

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESULTS TO BE INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the role of the party in increasing and improving animal and poultry yields." At report and election meetings of parties in animal husbandry firms, questions on the further intensification of this branch--increasing production of cattle and poultry by all means, stepping up meat, milk and egg production, increasing the cattle herds and preparing fodder for the warm and dry wintering of cattle--were widely discussed." A number of firms were found to have planned poorly in this regard. Also, "the communists examined all aspects of the question of organizational-party work in depth. The communists dwelt on the work conducted by party organizations to perfect the party ranks, raise the strength of the ideational-political level of young communists, and the appropriate allocation of party strengths, especially in significant links of the chain of production. In the course of the election campaign in this year alone 454 shop party organizations and 136 party groups have been established."

INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS DEPENDS ON ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by K. Atayev, director of the Industry and Transport Section of the Buzmein gorkom, on the importance of good organization in achieving industrial success. It is noted that "there are facts

establishing that raw materials are used uneconomically in city factories. As a result of poor technological and production discipline the road has been opened to waste and substandard products. In some factories an increase in earnings is resulting from raising labor productivity." One reason for this is that "the ideological work undertaken by the gorkom and some of the primary party organizations is not meeting the demands of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenum." In addition, leadership personnel and engineering-technical workers are changing jobs too often.

POOR PLANNING IMPEDES GROWTH OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on party concern for animal husbandry which notes that "our party and state have always had a high regard for animal husbandmen and have shown concern with regard to lightening their work and improving their material and cultural life. As a result, animal husbandry is being put on an industrial basis and becoming more specialized." However, "in some kolkhozes and sovkhozes insufficient use is made of reserves in developing animal husbandry. Party organizations are not demanding higher responsibility from communists and specialists for the situation of work done in their sectors, are not conducting mass-political work effectively, are opening the way to formalism in organizing socialist competition and are not appropriately demonstrating the establishment of the necessary conditions for competitors to work productively. In the final analysis, such situations lead to nonfulfillment of the plan."

COLLECTION-TRANSPORT OPERATIONS IN COTTON HARVEST DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 October 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of the collection-transport operation in the cotton harvest. It notes that, according to the Ipatovo system, "816 collection-transport operations with 5,300 specialized links [sveno] to organize the cotton harvest in our republic have been established." Although most harvesting is being done on schedule, it adds that "in some rayons and enterprises the cotton harvest is proceeding at a slower pace than last year. This is not only because some cotton bolls opened late but also because of especially late harvest preparations and not utilizing the collection-transport system at full strength." The affected rayons are Mary and Vekilbazar.

TURKMEN WIND ENERGY SURVEY COMPLETED

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Turkmeninform: "Wind and Solar Energy Is Being Used"]

[Text] The eastern shore of the Caspian, specifically the areas near Garabogaz, is one of the windiest parts of Turkmenistan. According to data compiled over many years, the wind here in winter, spring, summer and fall has an average speed of 7 meters per second. Specialists at the "Gun" Scientific Production Organization arrived at this result. They have completed the wind energy survey of the republic.

Results of wind research are used for the extraction of water from deep wells in the west of the republic, sweetening it and also in planning solar-wind installations for the illumination of shepherds' dwellings. The combined installations, as opposed to helioinstallations, do not work seasonally but on both sunny and cloudy days throughout the year. On cloudy days they do not work through the sun, but through the wind."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONTRIBUTES TO PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 October 1983 page 1 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch noting that "since the beginning of the 5-year plan 57 scientific-technical projects have been proposed for placement into production by the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, of which 36 are now in production. The result of using these has been a yearly savings to the economy approaching 2 million rubles." At the party meeting at the Academy of Sciences "the establishment of sophisticated scientific brigades in order to bring scientific achievements into wide production was noted; their job is to resolve various problems in raising the output of animal husbandry." It was added that "the Social Sciences division must raise the level of ideological and atheistic work being conducted among the population."

Social and Cultural Affairs

WRITERS' RESPONSIBILITY TO PEOPLE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 October 1983 page 1 carries a 400-word Turkmeninform report about a discussion "on the responsibility of the writer to the times and the people at the report and election party meeting at the Turkmenistan Writers Union." It was found that writers "must write especially clearly for youth about our contemporaries who, in themselves, approach the ideal, and must activate the role of literature in atheistic education." At the meeting, A. Nazarov was reelected secretary of the party bureau.

SPARE TIME STUDIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 October 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by N. Amanmyradova, senior scientific worker for the sociological research sector of the Philosophy and Law Division of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, noting that "spare time creates the possibility to assure progress in all phases of peoples' work through its influence on the multifaceted development of the worker's personality." Making reference to a recently circulated questionnaire in which it was asked: "If the work day were to be considerably shortened and your spare time increase, how would you use it?", it is found that "27 percent of the workers would study at a technical school or institute, 20 percent would take part in sports, 18 percent would go to the theater or look at television, 3.5 percent would do nothing but rest and 2 percent would take a supplementary job to make more money. Five percent of those to whom the questionnaire was given did not know how they would use their spare time."

CONTINUITY OF TRADITION STRESSED IN MAKHTUMKULI ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 21 October 1983 page 7 carries a 1,600-word article by Mukhammetjuma Ovezgeldiev on Makhtumkuli's role as a continuer of the oriental literary and philosophical tradition and on his creative input into Turkmen literature. The article is timed to the 250th anniversary of the poet's birth. Noting that Makhtumkuli intensively studied the works of such poets as Omar Khayyam, Firdawsi, Nizami of Ganja, Nava'i and others, it is added that he "enriched Turkmen literature by investing the interests and aspirations, thoughts and desires of the people with a new content and original ideas, and with new progressive traditions and creative materials." Numerous examples of his poetry which illustrate both the traditions carried on from the past and innovations are given in the text.

International

AFGHAN CREATIVE YOUTH DELEGATION IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 7 Oct 83 p 12

[Unsigned article: "Meeting With Afghan Youth"]

[Text] Recently a group of creative youth from the Afghanistan Democratic Republic were in Ashkhabad.

The meeting, which took place at the exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of our republic, turned into an unforgettable experience. The Afghan youth met that day with Turkmen writers and poets.

The Afghan youths turned to Turkmen youths with questions that interested them at the meeting. The poets Atamyrat Atabayev, Khemra Shirov, Nobatguly Rejebov, the writer Khudayberdi Khallyev and young writers and poets answered their questions. In the course of the meeting Afghan and Turkmen poets read their verses.

Economics

GROWTH, PROBLEMS OF UzSSR INTERSCHOOL EDUCATION-PRODUCTION COMPLEXES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 6 (Jun) 1983 carries on pages 3-8 an unsigned editorial titled "Interschool Education-Production Complexes." The achievements and growth of the complexes are described in the first part of the article. At present there are 513 such kombinats in existence. In 1983 another 106 education-production kombinats are to be organized. Then it will be possible to bring all 9th and 10th grade pupils of general education schools into education-production kombinats.

Despite the many achievements, there are still many "serious shortcomings, defects, unresolved questions and problems." First of all, the leadership, monitoring and sponsorship are unsatisfactory. The educational-material base still does not fully meet requirements. There are almost no special standard buildings adapted for the complexes; there are insufficient tools, visual aids and technical equipment.

The editorial singles out the UzSSR Ministry of Automobile Transport, the management of "Uzbekbirlyashuv," "Uzkolkhozstroy," the UzSSR Ministries of Agriculture, Construction and the State Committee on "Sel'khoztekhnika" and their local organs, enterprises and institutions for giving insufficient help to education-production kombinats and failing to give them true sponsorship.

There are many problems concerning the building trades. The leaders of the construction organizations make various excuses to drag out supply of material and equipment to education-production complexes. Another serious problem concerns cadre. Ministries, organizations and institutions concerned with preparing cadre for the kombinats and improving their qualifications are still not working seriously on the problem. Up until now not one institute has a special department preparing cadre specialists for education-production complexes. On top of that, the work of creating curricula, textbooks and methodological materials for the education-production kombinats is proceeding "extremely slowly." There are no curricula or textbooks for some specialties, and as for the over 20 curricula which exist, they do not take into account specifics of the local conditions. Those who teach in the complexes, even if some have authority in their production collective, often do not know how to teach; many of the teachers and masters do not have a higher pedagogical education. Finally, many of the inspectors who are supposed to check up on labor education are not doing their jobs well.

UzSSR YOUTH CALLED UPON TO HELP BUILD VOLGODONSK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article titled "Three-Month Shock Campaign Continues To Organize the Public Appeal of Youth to Komsomol Shock Construction Projects." This article concerns construction work in Volgodonsk (where "Atommash" is being built); there is a special focus on workers from the UzSSR who are there. The article notes that there are young people who have learned various trades or who are enthusiastic about learning a trade "from almost all oblasts of our republic." One brigade, imeni Yu. A. Gagarin, has about 150 UzSSR members; it arrived in early spring.

The article ends with an appeal to other youth who may be interested in working on the shock project. "Although very great work has already been accomplished at "Atommash," there are still great tasks facing those with such trades as construction worker and fitter. Many additional workers, both those young specialists who have a trade, as well as those who have none, are still needed.

"Sincere care is being given to [creating conditions for] young men and women to acquire trades, to increase their knowledge and to become ideologically and politically tempered; all necessary conditions have been created for them. Young laborers can spend their free time in quite pleasant ways. Things are being perfected through measures concerning cultural-everyday living and sports."

BOOK OF SKETCHES DESCRIBES UZBEKS WORKING IN SIBERIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by M. Fayziyeva titled "Ode of Bravery." The article tells of the importance of the work done by UzSSR youth in Western Siberia. It also reports that the Uzbek young journalist Sunnat Saydaliyev has traveled to Tyumen and observed the work by UzSSR young men and women there. Recently Uzbekistan Publishers issued a collection of his sketches written on this subject under the title "Tyumendagi Ozbekiston yollari. (Uzbekistani Roads of Tyumen.)

INSUFFICIENT USE OF MACHINERY IN COTTON HARVEST SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 October 1983 carries on page 1 a YOSH LENINCHI editorial of 900 words under the title "Heroes of the Field." Although the editorial speaks of many successes, there are problems, too. "However, it must be frankly stated that on some farms insufficient attention is being given to machine harvesting. One can encounter such situations on our kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bukhara, Fergana and Andizhan Oblasts. For this reason, the rate of the daily harvest in the above named oblasts is not rising sharply. On such farms the working of harvesters in two shifts is not being provided for; the foremost experience is not being spread widely and the educative power of socialist competition is not being used effectively."

F FARMS NOT USING PUPIL PRODUCTION BRIGADES WISELY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word report under the heading "At the UzSSR Ministry of Education Board." The article reports on several issues discussed at a recent regular UzSSR Ministry of Education board meeting. Among these was the organization of pupil production brigades. According to the report, a number of "serious shortcomings" in the work of leaders of the base farms were identified. "On these farms the potential of pupil brigades is not being efficiently utilized, insufficient help is being provided in creating an instructional-material base and in selecting experienced instructor-tutors, and cases are being allowed of unsatisfactory organization of pupils' productive labor."

RSFSR, UKRAINE TO DOUBLE UzSSR ADMISSIONS INTO PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 12 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by N. Utyenkova (Methodologist of the Republic UzSSR Ministry of Education) titled "From the Country's Higher Education Institutions to Uzbekistan." The article describes the contribution of pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR and Ukraine in training future Russian teachers from Uzbekistan. Among other things, Utyenkova notes that the ties between the UzSSR pedagogical institutes and oblast departments of people's education on the one hand and the central higher education institutions of the RSFSR and Ukraine on the other have improved significantly in recent years. Workers of the apparatus of the UzSSR Ministry of Education and representatives of UzSSR pedagogical institutes and oblast departments of people's education every year come to visit the central higher education institutions in order to examine the study and everyday living conditions of UzSSR students and to give lectures and special courses on methodology of teaching Russian language and literature in Uzbek schools and on theory of translation. Moreover, necessary educational, educational methods and informational literature as well as belles lettres literature and musical instruments and national costumes are being sent to higher education institutions of the RSFSR and Ukraine.

Utyenkova states that pedagogical higher education institutions of the RSFSR and Ukraine have prepared 7,670 Russian language and literature teachers for the UzSSR. At present there are over 2,000 future Russian teachers of the UzSSR in 13 pedagogical higher education institutions of the RSFSR and Ukraine. This year 465 young men and women from the UzSSR who want to become Russian language teachers entered central pedagogical education institutions. "The demand of republic schools for Russian language teachers is increasing from year to year. Taking this into account, beginning in 1984 the admission of secondary school leavers into RSFSR and Ukraine pedagogical higher education institutions will double.

APPEAL TO ENTER RURAL VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 Oct 83 p 1, 500

[Excerpts] Appeal of the 10th Grade Pupils of Middle Schools imeni Kalinin, Tereshkova and Dosumova of Karakalpak ASSR Ellikkalinskiy Rayon to Rayon

School Pupils on Learning a Trade in Rural Vocational-Technical Schools and Working on Shock Construction Projects of Rayon Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes

Taking the example of the above named persons who are the pride of our rayon, we, those who are completing the 10th grade of Schools imeni Kalinin, Tereshkova and Dosumova, pledge upon finishing studies to learn our chosen trade in the rural vocational-technical schools, and, working on the shock construction projects of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to make our contribution to the blossoming of our rayon. There are all possibilities in our rayon for us to learn our chosen trade. There are 3 vocational-technical schools which are preparing cadre for 10 specialties.

OBLASTS SLACK IN COTTON HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word lead editorial titled "The Responsibility of Critical Days." The editorial states that the cotton harvest is proceeding well in many areas, particularly in those that employ the Tashkent Technology, with its reliance on machine harvesting. However, the pace of machine harvesting is extremely slack in Fergana, Andizhan and Namangan Oblasts. In addition, farm leaders and specialists in a number of rayons of Samarkand and Khorezm Oblasts are not insuring that machinery operates efficiently. They allow harvesters to be taken out to fields without tune-ups and with dirt caked on their spindles, as a result of which a considerable part of the crop gets thrown to the ground and ruined.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Communists, to the Front Ranks." The editorial states that a number of rayon party committees, particularly those in Andizhan and Syrdarya Oblasts, are not doing the organizational work necessary to get labor and equipment to work and accelerate the cotton harvest. Moreover, they are not demanding that communists fulfill their assignments and motivate others to meet theirs.

LIVESTOCK FEED SHORTAGES FORECAST FOR WINTER PASTURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Agro-Industry and Animal Husbandry." The editorial points out that Kashkadarya, Tashkent and Dzhizak Oblasts have overfulfilled the year's assignment for preparation of livestock feed, whereas Andizhan, Navoi, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya Oblasts have fallen below last year's indicators in this area. Feed shortages are particularly pronounced in the major livestock-raising rayons of Nurata, Baysun and Tamdy. As a consequence, specialists will have to assess available stores and establish winter feed rations for stock and poultry. Agro-industrial unions cannot continue to close their eyes to these serious shortages. Eyewash about the repair of farm buildings, fulfillment of feed grain plans, installation of equipment, and cleaning up of water structure, must stop. Economic leaders who submit false reports to cover up their inactivity must be dealt with harshly by local party and soviet organizations.

ZIYADULLAYEV FEATURED ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Dr of Economics G. Kopanev, chief of the Council for the Study of Production Forces of the USSR Gosplan, titled "Master." The article is published on the 70th birthday of Prof Saidkarim Ziyadullayev, doctor of economics, who served as chairman of UzSSR Gosplan from 1948 to 1975 and has since headed several councils for the study of republic production forces under the UzSSR Academy of Sciences. Ziyadullayev has oriented the work of these councils to a problem of All-Union significance, namely, the diversion of a portion of Siberian river water to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In addition, he has actively investigated such issues as increasing Central Asia's contribution to the country's national economy, efficiently exploiting the region's fuel, energy, and natural resources, and long-term planning of the development and distribution of the region's production forces. Ziyadullayev served as a deputy to the UzSSR Supreme Soviet from 1947 to 1975 and has been a member of the CPUz Central Committee for nearly 30 years. He has received Orders of Lenin, Friendship of Peoples, and Red Labor Banner.

CONSUMER, CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word lead editorial titled "Consumer Goods for the People." The editorial notes that industrial enterprises engaged in production of consumer goods are operating satisfactorily in Bukhara, Andizhan and goods are operating satisfactorily in Bukhara, Andizhan and Tashkent Oblasts, and under the republic Ministries of Building Xaterials, Cotton Cleaning and Furniture and Wood Processing Industries, and the "Soyuzmashkhlopvodstvo," "Uzbekneft'" and "Uzbektekstil'mash" Production Unions. However, the quality of numerous consumer goods produced throughout the republic remains substandard. Third-quarter results show that Khorezm, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, and Navoi Oblasts, and many enterprises elsewhere, failed to meet their plans. Among the causes of this are violations of party and state discipline and poor management of capabilities. At a recent meeting of republic party and economic activists it was stressed that radical party and economic activists it was stressed that radical improvements in quality and variety of goods must be made, and steps taken to reduce costs and activate reserves. The editorial also criticizes the unsatisfactory work of construction and installation organizations in this area. In particular, the republic Ministries of Construction, Installation and Special Construction Work, and Rural Construction, the republic State Committee for Water Resources Construction, and "Glavtashkentstroy" have fallen into substantial backwardness on a number of light and food industry construction projects. Oblast, city and rayon party committees must study each project, assemble the means and materials that each needs, and provide them with workers from local labor pools. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must create an activist, demanding, responsible and disciplined atmosphere at construction sites of all consumer goods enterprises and B-group projects.

KEY ECONOMIC TASKS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "October Holiday." The editorial stresses key economic tasks facing republic workers. Workers in the fuel and energy complex must increase the output of oil, gas, coal and electric energy. Machine builders, and chemical, transport and communications workers must more fully satisfy requirements for machinery and instruments, means of mechanization and automation, and chemical products. Farmers and procurement, transport, processing and trade workers, must endeavor to carry out the demands of the Food Program without waste of foodstuffs. Farmers must harvest the cotton crop more quickly. Workers on the ideological front must educate every Soviet person in the spirit of adopting a communist ideological and activist position toward life and labor.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS DAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word article published in conjunction with Motor Transport Workers Day titled "Helping the Economy." The article notes that workers of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport are striving to fulfill their 11th Five-Year Plan assignments ahead of time. Since 1981 they have hauled 13.4 million tons of freight and 73.9 million passengers over plan. Growth in volume of freight and passengers is more rapid than designated in the plan, and enterprises have realized profits of 41 million rubles. Thus far in 1983, 18,900 tons of fuel have been saved by increasing the loads carried by 315,300 vehicles.

COTTON'S ROLE IN DEFENSE, CONSUMER ECONOMY TOUTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Prof Murod Sharifkhojayev, doctor of economics [and rector of Tashkent Economics Institute], titled "Stacks of Gold." Most of this article is a harangue addressed to cotton farmers for a swift harvest and abundant yield. Sharifkhojayev argues: "The power of cotton is further increasing in the present world. We now live in an age when the struggle between two worlds--the socialist world and the rotting capitalist world--has intensified. Adventurists in the capitalist world...are peaking the arms race, inventing ever newer destructive weapons, and endangering the existence of all mankind. Yu. V. Andropov, chief secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has explained in his statement to the Soviet people and the people of the entire world that the most basic task of today is to struggle against the threat of a new war, and that for this it is necessary to maintain at all times the defensive strength of our homeland and socialist countries at its peak level. From this viewpoint our white cotton has great value. Not only the entire textile industry, but also the aviation industry, the automobile industry, and the chemical industry, cannot exist without cotton. Cotton is also playing a growing role in the mastering of space." Sharifkhojayev also notes that 70 percent of the 1 million tons exported annually by the USSR is grown in Uzbekistan, and that this volume is greater than the combined cotton exports of Pakistan,

Iran and Turkey. Moreover, firms in Japan, Canada, Italy and France, are said to consider Uzbek cotton of the highest quality.

PARTY OFFICIAL CRITIQUES COTTON CLEANING INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by B. Glinskiy, deputy chief of the Department of Light Industry and Consumer Goods of the CPUz Central Committee, titled "The Pressing Tasks of Cotton Cleaning Workers." The article reviews the expansion of the cotton cleaning industry and discusses a series of problems that continue to plague it. The mission of the 112 cotton cleaning plants and 540 procurement points subordinate to the UzSSR Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry is to process and ship cotton fiber to light, food and chemical industries. The party and government have taken all necessary measures to expand the industry's capability to receive, dry, process and store the cotton crop. In 1983, 5 new plants were built and construction started on another 4; drying apparatuses were installed at 112 procurement points located distant from plants; and ginning machinery was adapted to permit the processing of long staple variety cotton.

Glinskiy warns that plant leaders, especially in Bukhara, Navoi, Fergana, Samarkand and Kashkadarya Oblasts, must not repeat their failure in 1982 to eliminate shortcomings in receiving, storing and processing cotton. Throughout the industry labor collectives must be motivated to observe standards and instructions in these areas. Strict supervision must be placed over all production phases and equipment, and care taken to reduce the amount of cotton seed lost during the fiber removal process. In particular, steps must be taken to increase the quality of fiber designated for export. Dozens of foreign countries buy Uzbekistan's cotton, but some of them have complained about the spinning properties of the fiber. Glinskiy states that this defect is connected both to problems in production technology and to violations of production discipline. Plants in Dzhizak and Namangan Oblasts and Karakalpakistan continue to permit too high a volume of low grade cotton to be sorted as first grade designated for industrial use. Primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations at plants must increase their supervision over all production phases and their demandingness toward plant leaders and workers who permit such defects. Leaders of the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry must take steps to motivate all workers to reduce processing time to 2 or less months, to obtain 80-85 percent fiber from first grade cotton, and to meet the plan for growth of labor productivity.

POPULATION, RAYON STRUCTURE OF NAVOI OBLAST CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 October 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Qorjovov titled "News From Navoi Oblast." Qorjovov provides the following information about the Navoi Oblast, which was formed in April 1982. The oblast has a population of 545,000, and comprises a territory of 110,000 square kilometers. Incorporated within the oblast are four rayons--Navbakhor, Navoi, Khatirchi and Kyzyltepe--specialized in cotton cultivation and four rayons--Kanymekh, Tamdy, Nurata and Uchkuduk--specialized in animal husbandry. Navoi is the

largest of six cities and six settlements of the city-type. Leading enterprises of the chemical, cement and electric energy sectors are located in the oblast, which is also known for the precious metals of Muruntov and the marble of Gazgan. This information is followed by brief reports on the construction of an apartment building in Navoi, a street festival being held on kolkhozes of Navoi Rayon, a folk ensemble contest, and a regional display in the foyer of the Zarafshan Gorkom building.

KOMSOMOL SECRETARY CITES STATISTICS, ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by A. Volodarskiy, second secretary of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, titled "Militant Reserve." Published in conjunction with Komsomol Day the article contains statistics and information on the activities of the republic LKSM. The republic's 3,273,453 Komsomols form a very large force that contributes to all fields of economic development, and are organized into 22,000 brigades, squads and crews. Presently, 45 percent of those working in industry, 33 percent of those engaged in agriculture, and 50 percent of the intelligentsia are young men and women. Over 300 construction sites have been designated as Komsomol shockwork sites. Komsomols work on land reclamation projects in the Nonchernozem zone, and only yesterday a group of 150 Komsomols set off for the Sayan-Shushensk GES construction site. A basic Komsomol task is corn cultivation and harvest, and there are 1,906 Komsomol collectives working in animal husbandry. Over 300,000 Komsomols are presently helping out in the cotton harvest.

CONSTRUCTION BRISK AT MUBARAK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by M. Karomov titled "Constructiveness." The item notes that since the beginning of 1983 the "Mubarekgazpromstroy" Trust has appropriate 25,189,000 rubles in capital sums instead of the 24,469,000 rubles designated in the plan. Nearly 12 million rubles of this sum were spent on construction and installation of housing, public, trade and medical facilities for workers at Mubarak Gas Refinery.

Social and Cultural Affairs

UZBEK LITERARY CRITICISM CHIDED FOR SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI in Uzbek No 3 May-June 1983 carries a 1,200-word article on the shortcomings of recent Uzbek literary criticism titled "Yarty Quality of Literary Criticism." The author, Salohiddin Mamajonov, bemoans the continued lack among Uzbek critics of guidelines which would serve as a pattern for authors striving to impart to their works sufficient "party- and popular qualities." Mahmudali Mahmudov's novel "Olmas quoyalar" [The Immortal Cliffs] is cited as one work containing an unfortunate ideological confusion, until the Uzbek Writers' Union discussed the novel and pointed the way for eliminating its weaknesses.

"In the last 3 or 4 years over 100 books of poetry have appeared. Certainly most of these are by youth. In quite a few of these one finds insufficient emphasis on citizenship, militance and political awareness. They contain thematic pettiness, childishness and indifference. Inability to uncover the new aspects of life or to enter into the complex spiritual world of an individual are characteristic not just of poetry, but of long prose works as well. About 10 novels and stories are written annually in Uzbekistan, but very few of them are talked about or found acceptable by the All-Union reader."

EDUCATION WASTED IN CASES OF TOO MANY UzSSR YOUTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 12 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by S. Polatov, UzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education: "Exactingness--Demand of the Times"]

[Excerpts] There are 237,000 pupils in the 241 secondary specialized education institutions of our republic, and 300,000 young persons in 43 higher education institutions who are going through the steps of acquiring their chosen specialties.

More trained specialists are constantly being raised for the economy. We occupy one of the highest places in the Union in the field of preparing specialists. While the average for persons with higher and secondary specialized education in our country is 846 per 1,000, this indicator is 29 persons higher in our republic, i.e., it comprises 875 per 1,000. Among specialists with higher education there is a similar high ratio. That is, while 87 persons per 1,000 in the country have a higher education, in our republic this indicator is 102.

Over 4,000 sons and daughters from 75 countries of such places as Asia, Africa and Latin America are being educated in 25 higher education institutions of our republic.

It is not without reason that Tashkent is called a student city. There are now 19 higher education institutions in the capital, 36 tekhnikums, and likewise many vocational technical schools and schools are operating.

Quite a few more students than last year--152,000 of them were accepted into the first course of higher education institutions and tekhnikums. In addition, nearly another 1,000 foreign students came to our republic institutions. Nearly 1,000 sons and daughters of Uzbekistan are being educated in big cities such as Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Today the number of such Uzbekistani youths has reached 5,000.

Now I will discuss a problem which casts a shadow over our success. Every year the government gives the ministry a certain plan for this or that specialty. But we are often obliged to accept pupils in addition to the number in the plan. There are various reasons for this: some, as soon as they get their diplomas, become individuals with an entirely different field; others drop out of various courses of the education institution; none of them is

interested in the state expenditures made on his behalf. So, the state plan runs the danger of not being fulfilled.

The time has come to put an end to this anarchy. Every young man and woman aspiring to study in the university must sense the responsibilities placed upon him--responsibilities such as to further strengthen the homeland and to be a leading individual of communist construction. Only then will it be possible to respond in a worthy way to the care of the party.

Today there is a struggle being waged against all sorts of manifestations of violation of labor discipline in all labor collectives of our country. Productive work is also being done in this area in our higher education institutions and teknikums. One way is the ceremony of presenting diplomas to specialists who have finished education institutions.

Formerly quite a bit of time passed from when the student finished his curriculum and received his diploma until he arrived at production. In other words, 25-30 work days were wasted. Now, however, diplomas are being presented to specialists in the oblasts, directly on the production sites.

KEEPING YOUTHS OUT OF TROUBLE IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 4 (Apr) 1983 pp 32-35

[Article by B. A. Mirenskiy, chairman of the inspectorate dealing with juvenile affairs under the Crime Investigation Department of Tashkent City Executive Committee's Internal Affairs Office: "Criminal Law and the School"]

[Excerpts] The Commission Dealing With Juvenile Affairs of the Tashkent City Council of People's Deputies' Executive Committee, the Inspectorate Dealing With Juvenile Affairs of the Crime Investigation Department of the City

In preventing crime and realizing pupils' moral-legal training, great attention is being given to questions of preparing teachers to conduct work with problem children and finding productive methods to influence pupils both in and out of class whose training has gotten off track.

There are 692 history and social studies teachers working in the schools of Tashkent City. Of these, 302 teach courses on Soviet government and law. An important place is given to learning criminal law in the 186 hour course curriculum for improving teacher qualifications. However, insufficient attention is being given to crime prevention.

Radio and television broadcasts are being widely used in propagandizing the most progressive experience. Regular work is being conducted to increase the schools and groups with extended days for pupils of the middle age groups and to attract problem children to them. While there were 2 schools with extended days operating in 1976, in 1982 their number reached 40. Over 79,000 pupils now attend groups with extended days.

Microrayon councils and public councils are serving as centers for organizing and coordinating training matters in the place of living. They include workers of rayon Komsomol committees, juvenile inspectorates, ZHEK's, rayon and housing offices, and representatives of patron enterprises and parents from the public. They carry out various work on studying the rayon possibilities in organizing children's free time.

They are giving great attention to seeing that children are occupied with socially useful labor during summer and winter vacations, and at these times put them on a firm list.

But there are still shortcomings in carrying out work among adolescents on crime prevention. For example, it became known from an analysis of the participation of problem children in circles that the majority take part in school and sport societies, and in sport circles and sections. Those attending technical circles comprise a minority.

Juvenile crime is directly related to the Law on Universal Compulsory Education. Cases of dropping out of school clearly demonstrate this. The school administration also bears the blame for this. For example, the administration of School No 172 sent the documents of 7th grade pupil Yu. born in 1968 to an evening shift school.

Internal Affairs Office as well as the school teacher collectives have been active in putting an end to cases of law violation among pupils. The commission receives reports on pupils who have committed crimes every 10 days, and every 3 months it receives reports on the crime and law violation among pupils. The reports are discussed at a joint meeting of the commission and the council of the city Main Office of People's Education.

At the city commission's 1982 meeting the questions of improving juvenile education work and improving measures of crime prevention among them were reviewed with the participation of the concerned organizations. The attention of rayon commissions was directed to the fact that the efforts of state organs and public organizations have not been unified in the work of preventing juvenile crime.

In order to put an end to the shortcomings and to activate educational-prophylactic work, a plan of basic measures to be implemented by the above commission; the Uzbekistan Komsomol Tashkent Committee; the Tashkent City Procurator; Court; Internal Affairs Office; Main Office of People's Education; Offices of Health, Vocational-Technical Education, Culture, Cinematization and Housing; Departments of Labor and Justice; and Committees of Physical Education and Sport; and DOSAAF was produced.

An account will be made in the commissions on work with juveniles of those returned from special schools, secondary vocational-technical schools, education-labor colonies, those conditionally sentenced and those whose execution of sentences has been postponed; the work with the above will be coordinated.

It has become a regular practice to hold question and answer evenings, quizzes and contests. Prior to the end of the school year olympiads dedicated to legal codes were held in all general education schools. Legal knowledge is being spread through the seminars "Society and the Law" and such clubs as "Upper Class Pupils," "Sword and Shield," "Adolescent and the Law," and "Young Lawyer." Every year over 3,500 upper class pupils attend the lecture bureau "What Do You Know About the Law" under the House of Knowledge.

The "Dzerzhinets" and Young Friends of the Police Detachments are active. Members of the detachments along with propagating laws and regulations of behavior, are also organizing raids on the families of hard to raise children and holding meetings with workers of departments of internal affairs. At present there are 145 detachments of Young Friends of the Police and over 100 "Dzerzhinets" detachments are operating.

In all schools of the city, scientific-popular conferences, seminars and group and individual consultations for parents are organized on problems of moral training.

Some schools do not conduct sufficient work in their minidistricts. Consequently they don't know the youths living there who are not enrolled anywhere. R., who lived in the minidistrict of Kuybyshev School No 156, did not study or work anywhere for 2 years. The adolescent's mother asked schools No 149 and No 151 to accept her son. The request was not granted because the child did not live in the minidistricts of those schools. Because the teachers of school No 156 had not visited this family, a schoolage child remains outside of school.

PARENTS NEED TO BE ENCOURAGED TO INVOLVE DAUGHTERS IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAK TABI in Uzbek No 5 (May) 1983 carries on pages 30-32 an article by D. B. Rajabova (Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizamiy, candidate of pedagogical sciences) titled "The Role of School and Family in Increasing Community Activity of Girls." The article begins by noting the low participation of girls in community activities as well as a low awareness among girls of such activity. This was confirmed in a survey conducted by the author on this subject. [Data from survey are not provided.] Much of the rest of the article is related to parents who do not understand that community activity is a necessary condition for the full development of the child. Such parents do not support their children's (especially daughters') interest in community activity. Even many parents who themselves head some sort of community activity do not explain to their children the necessity and goals of social-political and socially useful work and of labor activity.

SHORTCOMINGS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN KASHKA-DARYA

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 17 Sep 83 p 2

[Article: "Love for the Great Language"]

[Excerpts] As everywhere, the interest in studying and learning the Russian language among the workers of the Kashka-Darya Valley is constantly growing.

Recently another such measure was carried out. This measure was devoted to the questions of perfecting instruction of the Russian language in the oblast educational institutions and improving this work among the youths called up into the Soviet Army.

The Oblast Party Committee First Secretary R. Ghoyibov opened the conference with an introductory speech.

Oblast Party Secretary M. Khudoyqulov made a report at the conference on the subject "Russian Language--Powerful Means of Strengthening Soviet Society and Cultivating the New Man."

The speaker noted in particular that the successful completion of the tasks facing us is in many aspects connected to the degree and level of ideological work and constant perfecting of the styles and methods of training. We possess a tested and rich arsenal of ideological and political-training work. The Russian language holds a special and important place in it. Many representatives of the local nationalities know the great Russian language as their second mother tongue and are learning it with diligence, great interest and enthusiasm. And adults are attempting to perfect their knowledge of this language independently or at courses and likewise through the aid of the mass media.

Learning of the Russian language first of all begins with the family and then the preschool education institution. The earlier the learning of languages begins, the stronger and fuller the language will be known. At present there are 364 kindergartens in the oblast. Instruction is conducted in them in two languages. In addition, there are 89 groups with enriched study of the Russian language under the kindergartens.

Certain work is being done in the oblast in the field of teaching Russian to youths being called into the Soviet Army. However, it must be recognized that the majority of youths called into the army still do not thoroughly know the Russian language. It is necessary to give more serious attention to this matter, particularly in rural schools.

It cannot be considered normal that in many schools of Dekhkanabadskiy, Kukdalinskiy and Bakhristanskiy Rayons primary military training lessons are still conducted in Uzbek. Some teachers of military training themselves do not know Russian well. As a result of this, pupils cover this subject superficially.

Oblast Military Commissar I. B. Vorobey gave a report on the subject "Teaching Russian to Youths of Draft Age Is a Very Important Condition of Preparing Them for Service in the Soviet Army." Karshi City Party Committee Second Secretary E. Rajabov, Shakhrisabskiy Rayon Party Committee Secretary F. Haqnazarova, Oblast Komsomol Committee First Secretary A. Ahmedov, Mubareskkiy Rayon Party Committee First Secretary A. Ahmedov, Mubarekskiy Rayon Party Committee First Secretary N. Osmonov and Karshi State Pedagogical Institute Rector M. Boltayev also spoke at the conference.

Oblast Party Committee First Secretary R. Ghoyibov gave a concluding speech.

The participants in the conference adopted a series of recommendations for perfecting Russian language teaching in schools and educational institutions and for improving the work among those called up into the Soviet Army.

KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN SAID TO REQUIRE MASTERY OF NATIVE LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 9 (Sep) 1983 carries on pages 3-7 a 2,000-word unsigned lead editorial titled "Let's Firmly Master Our Mother Tongue." This editorial is devoted to reasons why the subject of native language is an important one, as well as to measures which need to be taken in order to improve Uzbek language instruction. After citing Lenin's words about the importance of language, the editorial states, "The teaching and educational role of the study of languages, especially the native language, in the school is extremely unique. Without firmly learning the native language it is hard to learn or master other subjects." The Uzbek language is said to have become "one of the richest languages of the USSR. Today there are 23 Turkic languages in the USSR; out of the 25 million people who speak them, approximately 10 million speak Uzbek alone." The editorial credits the Russian language with helping the development of Uzbek. "By learning thoroughly the Russian language we open new opportunities for the development and enrichment of our own mother tongue."

"Under the care of the party and government, and the salutary influence of the great Russian language, the Uzbek language has developed, and the number of speakers is increasing. According to data of the last census, 4,973 Karakalpaks speak Uzbek and consider it their native language, along with 465 Russians, 8,726 Tatars, 15,709 Kazakhs, 33,966 Tajiks, 26,617 Kirghiz, 113 Ukrainians, 212 Jews, 5,038 Turkmens, 1,890 Azerbaijanis and 143 Koreans."

About one-fourth of the article concerns "serious shortcomings" in the native language instruction in the schools and pedagogical education institutions of the republic.

Almost a majority of young men and women who have completed general secondary education schools make mistakes in their written compositions on the entrance exams to higher education institutions.

RURAL CONDITIONS REQUIRE ACTIVE PROPAGATION OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 10, (Oct) 1983 pp 27-28

[Article by M. A. Khegay, republic Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute, doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor): "Perfecting Russian Speaking Skills"]

[Excerpts] A large army of teachers of various specialties work in the republic national schools. All of them at some time or other have from the practical side had contact in some measure or other or communicated in Russian. Among them are those who knew the Russian language to such an extent that they

have in the true sense of the work had a mastery of two languages. But after completion of their studies they came to rural areas and began gradually to lose their speaking ability. The fact is that live speech activity always demands practical activity.

In almost all of our rural areas, no Russian language environment exists, and even in the school which comprises the major part of the village intelligentsia, Russian language is infrequently heard outside of Russian language and literature classes. Only in schools where the Russian studies teachers do not know the native language of the pupils does Russian-national bilingualism temporarily exist. It is true that by the time such teachers have worked several years in the school they have learned the pupils' language and hold discussions outside of class activities in that national language. This negatively affects the work of firmly and consistently learning Russian. This negatively affects the work of firmly and consistently learning Russian. Nevertheless, there are unique opportunities for systematic learning of the Russian language and gradual improvement of skills. Generally they are the following:

First of all, a Russian language circle should be organized in every school for teachers.

Secondly, village teachers must actively participate in all measures conducted in Russian in the school. First of all they must strictly observe the speech regime of "Russian Language Day" and attempt to speak with their colleagues and pupils as much as possible. It must be noted that in all schools, including village schools, Russian language festivals and olympiads are being held. Not just the Russian language teachers, but all teachers of the school, must directly participate in carrying out these measures.

Thirdly, it must be demanded of Russian language teachers that they should help their colleagues in developing practical Russian speech skills. In this, it should not seem strange that teachers do not communicate with each other in their native language. Questions which are being considered by Russian language teachers should always be specially considered at meetings of the school pedagogical council, and of the party, Komsomol and trade union organization. It must not be forgotten that any movement concerning the spread of Russian-national bilingualism among the masses is the sacred duty of every Russian language specialist. In rural areas the school must serve as the house of knowledge realizing bilingualism.

Fourthly, there are all opportunities in our time to watch television and listen to radio in Russian. It is only necessary to follow the schedule of programming and arouse interest in it.

Fifthly, one must never stop reading Russian language literature.

ARRANGED MARRIAGES LEAD TO UNHAPPINESS: YOUTHS URGED TO TELL PARENTS WHOM THEY WANT TO MARRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 September 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Z. Rikhsiyev titled "Immaturity or Weak Will." The article relates cases in which young men fell in love with young women and went around with them for some time intending to marry them; however, instead they married other women, the choices of their parents. Before long the marriages broke up. One of the fiancés who was deserted wrote to YOSH LENINCHI asking, "Can it really be that parents still force their children to marry someone today?... But doesn't a person have to struggle for his own happiness? The author of the article says that if the young man involved in this case had talked to his parents this whole situation could have been avoided. Moreover, experience shows that the kind of young woman who wrote the above letter makes a good wife.

UZBEK URBAN YOUTHS POSTPONING MARRIAGE, CHILDREN TOO LONG

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 5 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by N. Valiyeva (candidate of pedagogical sciences) titled "Problems of Life." The author writes: "Is it correct to deprive oneself of children, saying that one needs to play around and that having children ties one's legs? Isn't it better for everything to take place on time? If a young bride has a boy or girl at about 20 years of age, then when she turns 40 her child is about 20; is there something wrong with this?"

MORE MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS NEEDED IN UZBEK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 21 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by R. Oqilov titled "Mathematics Welds Intellect." The article presents several suggestions on improving mathematics instruction for school pupils in Uzbekistan. Although a number of books have recently been published on mathematics, "there are still very few books for studies of pupils outside of class. It would improve the enthusiastic learning about great scholars if in Uzbekistan, the homeland of Ulughbek and al-Khorazmiy, Beruniy and ibn Sino, Umar Khayyam and Ali Qushchi, there were books for out of class reading in the pupils' native language." Oqilov says that the time has arrived for such measures as providing upper class laboratories of schools with at least 20-25 microcomputers, creating educational-thematic movie films on local topics and making filmstrips in Russian and Uzbek for grades 6-10. He also says that it would be very good to publish literature in Uzbek for conducting optional lessons.

UZBEK SINGER CRITICIZES BLIND FOLLOWING OF WESTERN MUSIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 29 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article titled "Let Everyone Have His Own Song." The article consists of an interview with Mansur Toshmatov, winner of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize. Toshmatov discusses popular variety music [estrada]. He says that any people's music expresses its feelings; he points to the American Blacks who created spirituals and blues. He continues, "In my opinion,

the Uzbek people's dreams and genuine melodies must lie at the base of the Uzbek popular variety music. Some of our vocal-instrumental groups have found the path in this direction, but because they do not know the history of our music well, the national quality of the songs they sing remains superficial. At such times instructions and friendly advice of experienced musicians and singers is required. Then the blind following of the foreign popular variety music and the mimicking will disappear."

NEW KOMSOMOL PRIZE FOR BEST RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 29 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 400-word article under the heading "In the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee: On Establishment of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize for the Best Young Russian Language and Literature Teachers." The article reports on a recently established prize which will be awarded every other year to Russian language teachers in the UzSSR. A prize of 500 rubles will be given on 29 October, the day on which the Uzbekistan Komsomol was established. The names of four teachers who have been awarded this prize are listed.

AZIMOV RECEIVES NILUFAR PRIZE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 150-word report titled "Uzbek Author Awarded International Nilufar Prize." The article announces the awarding of the Nilufar Prize to Uzbek author Sarvar Azimov. According to the article, Azimov has been active for many years in establishing close relations between peoples of the East abroad, Africa and those of the Soviet Union.

UzSSR CULTURAL WORKERS FAIL TO SUBSCRIBE TO REPUBLIC CULTURAL NEWSPAPER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 October 1983, No 41, carries on page 7 a 200-word article titled "A Necessary Explanation." This notice, apparently from the editors of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI, complains that many of the republic's cultural workers do not subscribe to the major Uzbek-language cultural newspaper, the weekly OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI (Literature and Art of Uzbekistan). "Recently, when we were having a discussion with a responsible worker in the area of culture, he could not identify the names of many newspapers and magazines, even the republic Writers' Union and Ministry of Culture organ, the newspaper OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI." The worst thing is that at a time when people who are far removed from the field of literature and art are interested in the newspaper, many poets, writers and people who work in the field of the arts don't even think of subscribing. When the newspaper prints their works they look for that issue or even come to the newspaper's office to look for it. "We think this cannot be considered normal."

CONSERVATORY GRADUATES AVOID WORK ASSIGNMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 October 1983, No 41 carries on page 7 a 200-word article titled "Accounting and Election Meeting." The article reports on the 27 September meeting of the

Tashkent State Conservatory Primary Party Organization. At that gathering a number of shortcomings were indicated: In the 1982-1983 academic year the success rate of students was only 88 percent. Political training work is in need of improvement. Moreover, although the Conservatory "Is considered the primary base for supplying the oblast music schools with cadre," last year "most of the specialists graduating the conservatory did not go to the place of work they were assigned, and are working in other organizations." This is particularly common among graduates of the Composition Theory and Piano Faculties.

CHINGIZ AYTMATOV PLEASED WITH UZBEK THEATER'S STAGING OF HIS WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VAN SAN"ATI in Uzbek 14 October 1983, No 42 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by Chingiz Aytmatov titled "I Am Grateful." The article reports on Chingiz Aytmatov's reactions upon viewing a performance based on his work "White Steamship" at the Theater for Young Audiences imeni Yoldosh Okhunboboyev. Aytmatov expresses apprehension he had about seeing the performance because of fear of misinterpretation of his work. However, he decided to see the Uzbek language performance because of his interest in Uzbek literature and culture. Chingiz Aytmatov has two minor changes to suggest, but on the whole is extremely satisfied with the performance. He thanks those of the Theater for Young Audiences and says he was very impressed by their wonderful interpretation of his work.

NEW BOOK STRESSES CENTRAL ASIAN THEATRICAL DEVELOPMENT INDEPENDENT OF ARABS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 14 October 1983, No 42 carries on page 5 an 800-word article by Sultomurod Olimov titled "Twenty-two Centuries of Our Theater." This article is written in support of the nomination for the republic Hamza State Prize of the monograph "Ozbek teatri" (The Uzbek Theater) by UzSSR Academy of Sciences correspondent member Prof Mamajon Rahmonov. The work traces the history of the Uzbek theater from earliest times up into the 20th century. Rahmonov demonstrates that even in the centuries B.C., Central Asian peoples participated in the development of the theater. "Prior to the Arab invasion Central Asia was an area of the East where the theater had developed strongly. The fame of our theater of that era was at such a level that the theater of Iran, China, Korea and even Japan grew under its great influence.

UzSSR WRITERS NEED TO IMPROVE WORK

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 44, 28 Oct 83 pp 1, 7

[Article: "In the Spirit of Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] On 25 October the annual accounting and election meeting of the UzSSR Writers' Union Party Committee was held at the Hamid Olimjon Literary Workers' House. It was chaired by Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the republic Writers' Union Board. Rahmat Fayziy, secretary of the Writers' Union Party Organization and People's Writer, made the report at the meeting on the year's activity.

But we cannot say that today's Uzbek literature is on the level the times place before us. We do not have many mature works worthy of our contemporaries who are creating miracles on the face of the earth. Spiritual-moral questions are not being profoundly illuminated. There are practically no works on military-patriotic themes, and the present day of the Soviet Army is almost not being produced [reflected?] in our works. In particular, in these days when the international situation is becoming more tense, there is a strong demand for works unmasking foreign opponents and the true face of falsifiers. Attention to artistic publicism must be strengthened more than ever. In this area communist authors in particular must show initiative and be examples.

It cannot be said that the publication of belles lettres and children's literature in our republic is as would be wished. In this area Uzbekistan occupies one of the last places among the Union republics. According to the plans of the UzSSR State Committee on Publishing, Polygraphy and Book Trade, at the end of this 5-year plan children's literature and belles lettres will account for 45 percent of the total book production. Meanwhile, today this figure is 50 percent in the Ukraine, 52 percent in Kazakhstan, 60 percent in Byelorussia and 62 percent in Kirghizia.

It cannot be said that critical thought is developing in our republic as one would wish. It can be frankly stated that the defects of literary criticism are talked about over and over. Evaluating not on a work itself, but on who the author is, not on how it is written, but according to who wrote it; this favoritism and improper politeness is still continuing. Meanwhile this is causing great harm to our literature's development. There is an "internal editing" reigning at our republic publishers, and carping and subjectivism are committed in this. The Writers' Union Party organization considers that it is necessary to get rid of this unobjective work style. The literary community must also show principled nature in this.

The speaker also spoke in detail about the activity, and achievements and shortcomings of the work of the organizations under the Writers' Union and its published organs--the newspaper OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI and the journals SHARQ YULDUZI, ZVEZDA VOSTOKA, YULDUZ and YOSHLIK.... But there are still few mature works on contemporary themes on the pages of journals. The experience of editorial boards giving social orders [ijtimoiy buyurtmalar] to authors is almost not being used, and editorial boards are not active enough.

During the accounting period the level of the journal SHARQ YULDUZI has considerably declined, the editing of many works published in the journal has been weak, and it cannot be said that the materials on publicism, literary criticism and literary studies is on the level of today's high requirements. It is necessary for the leadership of the journal to draw appropriate conclusions from these critical words and to raise their activity to the level of today's high requirements. The level of the journal YOSHLIK, whose first issues brought hope to the literary community and readers, has also been causing some concern for readers in recent times.

REVIEW FINDS CULTURAL DICTIONARY INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATTI in Uzbek 28 October 1983 carries on page 5 a 400-word review of MADANIY-OQARTUV KHODIMLARI UCHUN QISQACHA IZOHЛИ LUCHAT ["Short Annotated Dictionary for Cultural and Educational Workers"] (Tashkent: "Oqituvchi" Publishing House) by Abduroziq Rafiyev, candidate of philology, and Muhammad Ahmedov, a teacher at Tashkent State Cultural Institute, titled "Vocabulary of Culture." The reviewers point out that the knowledge and skills of workers in this field must keep pace with today's rapid cultural development. Thus, the appearance of the present dictionary possesses significance. It incorporates 1,500 of the most used terms in library science, bibliography, cultural and educational affairs, music, choreography, theater and film. Unfortunately, some terms are not sufficiently or clearly annotated, and other terms, such as gazeta ["newspaper"], are omitted. They note that the Department of Uzbek Language of the Tashkent Cultural Institute, where this lexicon was compiled, has made a worthy start, but that the republic Ministry of Culture should sponsor this work by appropriate scientific specialists to create a fuller dictionary.

CONFERENCE IN KARAKALPAK ASSR ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word report from an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Dedicated to the Russian Language." The article reports on a seminar-conference dedicated to the study of Russian language and literature in the national schools. The seminar-conference was jointly sponsored by the Central Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement and Retraining imeni Ushinskiy and the Karakalpak ASSR Institute of Qualification Improvement. An introductory speech to the conference was given by M. Tasbayev, Karakalpak ASSR deputy minister of education. Titles of reports delivered were as follows: "The Demands of Today's Lessons," "Teaching Russian to Children in Preparatory Classes of Schools With Tuition in the Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages," "Forms of Work in Classes With Enriched Russian Language Instruction," "From the Work Experience of a School With Enriched Russian Language and Literature Instruction," "Raising the Qualifications of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature," and "Questions of Planning Educational Materials in Schools With Enriched Russian Instruction."

READERS' CONFERENCES IN SCHOOLS DISCUSS RASHIDOV WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR QAZETASI in Uzbek 1 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Saydulla Mirzayev, doctor of philological sciences, professor Samarkand State University, titled "Diamond Facets of Patriotism." This article consists of a long review of Sharaf Rashidov's work "Dil amri" (Command of the Heart) with particular emphasis on the work's value for school pupils. Along with its contribution to bringing youth up in a spirit of patriotism, heroism, love of mankind and hatred of war, the work is also said to give readers esthetic pleasure. Presently readers' conferences are being held in general education schools and higher and secondary pedagogical education institutions.

UzSSR HOLDS ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by G. N. Shcheglova, rector of republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language, honored figure of science of the UzSSR, doctor of philology, professor: "Dedicated to the Perfection of Russian Language Instruction"]

[Excerpt] Today a republic scientific-applied conference on the topic "Problems of Improving the Instruction of Russian Language and Literature in General Education Schools and Pedagogical Education Institutions" opens. Although the conference is envisioned as being held on a republic scale, leading philology scholars and teachers have been invited from Moscow and other fraternal republics. The conference is being jointly sponsored by the UzSSR Ministry of Education and the republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature on the base of the institute. Scholars and teachers from all republic pedagogical higher education institutions, Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin, Uzbekistan Pedagogical Sciences Scientific-Research Institute imeni T. N. Qori Niyoziy and other republic higher education institutions will participate in its work.

Work at the conference will be conducted by seven sections such as "Learning the Russian Language in the National Republics and Problems of Bilingualism"; "Methodology of Russian Language Instruction in the Secondary General Education School"; "Reading in the Secondary School and Methodology of Literature Instruction"; "Methodology of Russian Language and Literature Instruction in National Groups of Pedagogical Education Institutions"; "Methodological Work on the Russian Language Applied Course"; "Methodology of Work in the Course 'Contemporary Russian Literary Language' in National Groups of Pedagogical Higher Education Institutions"; and "Methodology of Learning Russian and Foreign Literature in National Groups of Pedagogical Higher Education Institutions." The leaders of the sessions will be leading scholars of the republic and country.

The most timely problems of contemporary methodology of Russian language instruction in the national schools will be discussed at the conference. The conference will take place according to the requirements and resolutions of the 1982 Samarkand Conference which opened up a new path of approach in acquiring Russian speech in the national republic. Prior to the above conference, some regulations of the Samarkand Conference were tested in the Republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature, and were introduced into the working practice of teachers of higher education institutions and schools. This very practice will be widely discussed at the conference.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by a special OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Second Mother Tongue of Young Pupils." The article reports on some of the proceedings of the conference "Problems of Improving the Instruction of Russian Language and Literature in the General Education Schools and Pedagogical Education Institutions." The introductory speech at the conference was delivered by S. Sh. Shermuhamedov, UzSSR minister of education.

Shermuhamedov spoke about the role of the Russian language in the UzSSR and the tasks which emerge from the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "Concerning Additional Measures of Learning the Russian Language in General Education Schools and Other Educational Institutions of the Union Republics."

A number of reports were delivered and discussed at the plenary session. Prof G. N. Shcheglova, rector of the republic Institute of Russian Language and Literature, spoke about "Ways of Activating the Instruction of Russian Language and Literature in National Groups of Pedagogical Higher Education Institutions." V. I. Andriyanova, deputy director of the Uzbekistan Pedagogical Sciences Scientific-Research Institute imeni T. N. Qori-Niyoziy, spoke on "The Principle of Teaching Russian on a Syntactic Base and the Development of Speech Habits in Pupils of National (Uzbek) Schools." A guest from Byelorussia, A. A. Voloshenko, candidate of pedagogical sciences, docent of Minsk State University, spoke on an undisclosed topic. Another report was given by A. Q. Dolimov, editor of the journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V UZBEKSKOY SHKOLE (Russian Language and Literature in the Uzbek School), on the reflection of the work of UzSSR teachers in fulfilling the recommendation of the Tashkent All-Union Conference.

FALSIFYING OF PUPILS' GRADES NOT AN ISOLATED PHENOMENON

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 October 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Tojiali Umarov, teacher of English, School No 8 of Bagdad Rayon, Fergana Oblast, titled "The Copper Showed Through or to Whom Does the Medical Belong?" This article is a follow-up on an earlier article concerning the awarding of a gold medal to a pupil who did not deserve the medal; he was awarded it through some maneuvering of his mother, who was a teacher at his school. The present article consists primarily of two letters from readers who indicate that at their schools similar things have taken place. The first letter is from two pupils of Secondary School No 6 of Chartakskiy Rayon. They claim that of the six gold medals awarded at their school, four were given because relatives who worked at the school had arranged for them. The second letter is from an English teacher of School No 8 of Fergana Oblast's Bagdadskiy Rayon. Its writer claims that recorded grades are frequently changed at his school to justify awarding medals or diplomas.

JUVENILES NEED ACTIVITY TO KEEP FROM GETTING INTO TROUBLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Dachevich, head of the Internal Affairs Department of Tashkent City Sergeliyskiy Rayon Executive Committee, police lieutenant colonel, titled "With a Kind Word and Firmhandedness." This article concerns efforts to keep adolescents out of trouble in Tashkent City's Sergeliyskiy Rayon. One case is described of a seventh grade pupil, Andrey Belogrov, who stole cars for pleasure rides. Belogrov's father was a heavy drinker and there were always fights in his home. There are many other pupils of the school Belogrov attends (Tashkent School No 2) who have had encounters with the police.

Experience has shown that juvenile crime can be decreased if certain types of measures are taken and there is cooperation between family, school, public organizations, worker collectives and police organs. Dachevich describes a club for youth which is very popular. A "military sport camp" also serves as a "prophylactic organ." This type of camp is "a real school of retraining adolescents."

FRAUD CASE DRAWS STIFF SENTENCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 October 1983 carries on page 8 a 1,300-word sketch by T. Toshev and M. Hakimov titled "My Passion Is Greed...." The article sketches the case of Shirin Salimova who, with her husband's niece Oynisa Umarova, defrauded people out of 75,000 rubles in bribes for helping them get apartments. Salimova hung an enlarged photograph of herself in military dress on the wall and claimed to work in an important position. Umarova brought her clients who were seeking coop apartments and were willing to pay Salimova for her intercession--2,500 rubles for a two-room apartment, 3,500 rubles for three rooms, 4,500 for four, and 5,500 for five rooms. By acting quickly they were able to dupe more than a dozen people, all of them members of the intelligentsia. They were apprehended by Tashkent internal affairs workers and tried in Lenin Rayon Court of Tashkent. Salimova was sentenced to 13 years and Umarova to 10 years in moral correction labor colonies, and their property was confiscated.

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN ON PROCEDURAL, SENTENCING ERRORS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by B. Navrozov, chairman of the UzSSR Supreme Court, titled "In the Name of the Republic...." Navrozov states that Soviet laws, cherish socialist property, observe labor discipline, and fulfill their state and social obligations. As an example of this educational potential Navrozov cites the case of a gang of youths who committed a series of burglaries and muggings in the Chilanzar area of Frunze Rayon of Tashkent in 1981-1982. The trial was attended with interest by the public. The leader of the gang was sentenced to 9 years and other members to appropriate terms in prison. Before sentencing representatives of the Tashkent Leather Goods Plant, where one of the members worked, asked that he be given a reprimand only since his crime was no more than "mischief." A Komsomol group at the Tashkent Electrotechnical Communications Institute, where another gang member studied, requested that he be given only a harsh reprimand. Both were sentenced to several years in prison, a display of justice that made a positive impression on the public.

However, procedural and sentencing errors can be very detrimental to the educational goals of the court. Recently, D. Mominov, chairman of the Surkhandarya Oblast Court, heard the case of a group of workers at the Saryasya Rayon Procurement Office on trial for misappropriation of 137,000 rubles. Mominov permitted long recesses totaling 3½ months so that the entire trial took 5 months. Defense lawyers were changed several times, the right to a defense of the accused was violated, and they were not provided with a translator. Because they were denied a fair trial the UzSSR Supreme Court vacated their

sentence and also recommended the dismissal of the judge from his duties. Navrozov also cites defects in the holding of assizes on farms and at enterprises and in the conduct of civil and criminal cases in courts of first instance. He also criticizes the frequently poor preparation of cases against truants and drunkards and lengthy trials that waste time.

Navrozov notes that the UzSSR Supreme Court recently held a plenum to discuss procedural and sentencing problems. Among its conclusions were that various courts create confusion in their written sentences, which are often couched in unclear or incomprehensible terms and whose conclusions are weak. Moreover, some courts still take a "liberal attitude" toward individuals who steal socialist property, take bribes, or engage in speculation. In 1982, 300 sentences were vacated by higher courts because they were too light. Navrozov concludes that a sentence which is later vacated by a higher court because it is incorrect has a negative impact on the public.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ACTIONS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word interview with Haydar Yahyoyev, first deputy chairman of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "Morality Is Conscientiousness." During the course of the interview Yahyoyev cites several recent investigations and actions taken by the PCC. One case involved B. Sharipov, chief of the Department of Labor Supply of the "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust, who epitomized the arrogant, self-seeking leader. He appointed a crony as director of the department's restaurant at the Tashkent supply base, and with him secretly sold thousands of rubles worth of goods belonging to the base. He also paid employees at the base the same salary that workers in the Far East receive. Yahyoyev states that the PCC relieved Sharipov of his duties. He notes that PCC workers have also uncovered cases of eyewash in various republic libraries. For example, in the past 2 years several Tashkent libraries removed from their inventories 31,000 rubles worth of "outdated" books. Libraries in Surkhandarya Oblast included classics among such "outdated" books. Moreover, libraries in Syrdarya Oblast have been inflating numbers of library members and visitors. Yahyoyev also reports that the PCC monitored accounts of Tashkent bread plants for the first 8 months of 1982 and found that they had made 760 tons of worthless bread, equivalent to a loss of 182,000 rubles. The volume of bread being thrown out by the plants varied from 10 to 48 percent of total production. Yahyoyev states that thanks to the contribution of the 430,000 workers who take part in people's control activities during 1983 the PCC has demanded the removal of a number of people for slackness, irresponsibility, formalism and eyewash, and sent investigative materials to procurator organs on nearly 200 economic leaders for theft and pilferage.

SYMPOSIUM ON MYOCARDIAL METABOLISM IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by K. Yoldoshev, director of the Department of Cardiology and Functional Diagnostics of Tashkent Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians, titled "The Secrets of the Heart Are Being Studied." The

article is published in connection with an All-Union Symposium on myocardial metabolism, its composition and function, held in Tashkent on 17-20 October. Participants will discuss results of research on problems of experimental cardiology such as bioenergetics, myocardial metabolism, and the morphology of the heart and new methods of treating heart disease.

WRITERS RAPPED FOR NEGLECT OF MILITARY, INTERNATIONAL TOPICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 October 1983 carries on pages 1, 7 a 1,200-word report titled "In a Spirit of Harmony." The report states that the UzSSR Writers Union's party organization held its annual report and election meeting on 25 October. Rahmat Fayziy, secretary of the partorg, criticized various shortcomings of current literature in his keynote speech. Besides problems in children's literature and the work of certain journals, Fayziy pointed to the low quality of all works on military patriotism and the virtual lack of works on the Soviet Army. He stressed that there is a strong need for works that expose foreign adversaries and uncover the true face of falsifiers.

TURKIC REPUBLIC MOVEMENT RECALLED ON ELIAVA CENTENNIAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Prof Q. Hasanov, doctor of history, and D. Vaysman, candidate of history, titled "Fervent Revolutionary." This political biography is published on the 100th anniversary of the date of birth of Shalva Eliava [1883-1937], and focuses on Eliava's contributions to the building of socialism in Turkestan. Born in Georgia in 1883, Eliava joined the revolutionary movement while a university student in St. Petersburg in 1904. By 1919 Lenin trusted Eliava sufficiently to send him to Turkestan as chairman of the Turkic Commission whose main purpose was to reorganize and strengthen the party apparatus. At that time there were three party centers in the region: the local committee of the Turkestan Communist Party, the local Muslim Bureau, and the local committee of "outside communists." The Turkkomissiya concentrated on removing these obstacles to the formation of a single party: "The Turkkomissiya rejected calls made by deviationists-nationalists especially to establish a 'Turkic Communist Party and Turkic Republic.'" The commission prepared a draft for the formation of a Turkestan republic and Eliava took it to Moscow for review: "The deviationist-nationalists also presented their own draft. V. I. Lenin studied the draft of the deviationist-nationalists and rejected it." Lenin appointed Eliava to a special commission to study party tasks in Turkestan. The commission's recommendations formed the basis of the decree "On the basic tasks of the RCP(b) in Turkestan," which joined the Turkestan Communist Party to the RCP(b). At the same time, the RCP(b) demanded that the Turkestan CP intensify its fight against great power nationalist chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism. Under Eliava's leadership the Turkkomissiya helped improve Turkestan Soviets, fight Basmachi bands, develop the national economy, and spur cultural and educational development. In 1920 Eliava was appointed RSFSR Plenipotentiary to Iran and Turkey, but in 1922 was sent to Central Asia again with G.K. Orzhonikidze to organize party and soviet organs. Based on their recommendation the Turkic Bureau [formerly Turkkomissiay] of the RCP(b) Central

Committee was turned into the Central Asian Bureau, which improved the party's leadership over Turkestan, Bukhara, and Korezm party organizations. Subsequently, Eliava held various responsible positions, particularly in the Transcaucasus: "Sh. Z. Eliava died on 3 December 1937. The memory of this outstanding person who dedicated his whole life to the work of Lenin's party shall live eternally in the heart of the people."

TURKESTAN REBELLIONS LINKED TO RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by Prof H. Ziyayev titled "Flames in the East." Ziyayev argues that the subordination of Central Asia to Russia had an objectively progressive importance in that subsequently local industry expanded, crop yields increased, trade and rural-urban ties developed, and cultural life fell under the influence of progressive Russian culture. Nonetheless, progressive changes were impeded by the conditions created by the colonialist regime of Tsarist Russia, which established a harsh colonial and national tyranny over the masses. Moreover, the local oppressor class constantly added to the burdens of the people. As a result, a fiery struggle against Tsarism and local oppressors arose in Tashkent.

The "1892 Popular Rebellion" had its origins against this background of colonialist oppression, and was sparked by crude measures taken by local Russian officials to deal with a cholera epidemic that broke out in the city in 1892. Local officials were stoned and clubbed, but over 100 rebels were shot by soldiers and their bodies thrown into the river. A second confrontation took place in the Old City in front of the Jame Mosque, where soldiers killed 10 locals. Although this rebellion was put down it played a role in awaking the political consciousness of the masses and in inspiring them to struggle for their freedom, as was seen in the 1898 rebellion in Andizhan.

The people began to unite in the fight against Tsarism and local feudal lords under the leadership of the Russian proletariat. In the 1880's, G. A. Lopatin, who translated "Das Kapital" into Russian for the first time, was banished by the Tsarist government to Turkestan. Later, other Russian revolutionaries spread the ideas of Marx and Lenin in Turkestan, including V. D. Kornyushin, A. R. Bakhirev, M. V. Morozov and A. V. Khudash. The first Social Democratic circle formed in Tashkent in 1903. The RSDRP group in Tashkent organized distribution of leaflets, workers' strikes, and efforts to unify Social Democratic organizations in the city. Uzbek workers also took part in these activities. On 15 November 1905 Tashkent soldiers rebelled, but Tsarist troops killed four and wounded 29 of them. The RSDRP held its first conference in February 1906. Although the 1905-1907 revolution met defeat, it began a national liberation movement among Eastern peoples. After 1910 Russian Bolsheviks such as N. V. Shumilov and V. S. Lyapin stepped up their agitation in Tashkent, and by summer 1912 the revolutionary movement had intensified among the military in Tashkent, Kushka and Termez. On 1 July 1912 sappers in Troitsk Camp near Tashkent revolted, an action whose importance was mentioned by Lenin.

Tsarist colonial policy peaked during World War I when the government plundered the region for cotton and foodstuffs to support its war efforts. An ukaze of 25 June 1916 decreed that 250,000 local Turkestanis must be recruited into the military. Russian officials took bribes to replace the children of feudal lords with those of the poor, and committed other abuses during the conscription drive which produced great discontent. On 11 July several thousand Uzbeks gather in front of the Tashkent police station in revolt against the policy. Women stood in the front ranks and yelled at officials that they would rather die than hand over their children. They rushed the station and 11 were killed, many wounded, and many tried and sentenced to prison. Influenced by the Tashkent revolt, people in Fergana, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions rebelled. The "1916 Popular Rebellion," which was the strongest revolt against colonialist and nationalist oppression in Turkestan, arose under the influence of the Russian workers' revolutionary movement. Thanks to it, only 123,000 were conscripted, and these went to parts of the country where they contacted Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Tatars, who developed their political awareness. After these conscripts returned to their homelands they were enthusiastic supporters of the Soviet government.

HEALER-SAINT CONVICTED OF FRAUD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item under the "Following Up 'Sovet Ozbekiston' Materials" rubric titled "There Once Was a Saint...." The item contains the response of the Samarkand Oblast Procurator to an article of the same title printed in the 24 July 1983 issue of the newspaper which exposed the deeds of a Samarkandian man named Hasan Soliyev who claimed to be both healer and saint. The procurator determined that Hasan and his younger brother Polvon had indeed falsely treated people for the sole purpose of accumulating personal wealth. They were prosecuted for deception and fraud by the oblast court which found them guilty under paragraph 2, article 129 of the UzSSR Criminal Code, and sentenced Hasan to 3 years and Polvon to 4 years in prison.

International

UzSSR SCHOLARS STUDY INDIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 17 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by D. Abdullayeva and D. Musayeva titled "Friends' Achievement." The article concerns the contribution of the UzSSR to Soviet-Indian friendship. It begins with a general discussion of Soviet-Indian friendship. With regard to Uzbekistan, the article points out that during the month of Soviet-Indian friendship, meetings and discussions were held and exhibits organized. In conclusion the article states, "Many of the works of the exhibit [at the Oriental Institute imeni Beruniy] dedicated to India and Soviet-Indian friendship were created by orientologists of Uzbekistan. During the last 5 years, they have published over 10 scholarly monographs and sketches illuminating Indian history, culture and education and Soviet-Indian friendship. In this way they made a worthy contribution to strengthening Soviet-Indian relations."

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 17 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 250-word report titled "Members of French Parliament in Uzbekistan." The article tells of the visit of a group of members of the French National Assembly to Tashkent and Samarkand. Among the deputies are teachers and the director of a technical college. The guests visited a kindergarten in Samarkand, and School No 110 in Tashkent. Yesterday they met with S. Sh. Shermuhamedov, UzSSR minister of education. He spoke to them about education in the republic and answered their questions. He also stated that such meetings have great significance and serve peace, progress and education. Also participating in the meeting were I. S. Mominov, deputy minister of education, J. Gh. Yoldoshev, member of the board, head of the Ministry of Education Schools Office, O. I. Muhamedova, head of the Preschool Education Office, and other responsible workers of the ministry.

EXHIBIT OF JAPANESE BOOKS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 7 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by M. Stroganova (OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent) titled "Japan Far and Near." The article concerns an exhibit of Japanese children's books which opened in Tashkent of 4 September. Among the books is one about the Russian scholar M. Skladovskaya-Kyuri and one of the children's books is by Lev Tolstoy. Stroganova notes that Tashkent readers are not strangers to Japanese authors' works. Four years ago a section of the store Bilim was opened with books from capitalist countries. Since then, every year about 50 Japanese books have been received by the store.

UZBEK AUTHOR'S BOOK ON U.S. IMPERIALISM PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by G. Shohnazarov, doctor of juridical sciences, professor, titled "Negating the Negation." This article is written in support of the nomination of a monograph on American imperialism for the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize. The monograph, by Qodir Alimov, candidate of historical sciences, is titled "Amerika imperializmi:ideologiya va siyosat" (American Imperialism: Ideology and Policy). In this work the author "attempts to show in detail the present day ideological materials of U.S. imperialism, the forms and styles in which they are used and, finally, how they serve the foreign policy interests of the American ruling circles. The material on the characteristics of the activity of U.S. propaganda mechanisms and on the forms and methods of the mass news services and media to alter public opinion--[all of] which have found a place in this monography--are also very valuable.

Such a complex approach to the topic creates the possibility to evaluate fully and from all sides the origins and class nature of the present U.S. ideological materials, to demonstrate the place and role of U.S. imperialism's means of struggle against the growing influence and authority of the USSR in the world arena, and while on the one hand showing the most important international currents and events from the U.S. perspective on questions of ideological struggle, on the other to depict the U.S. internal political development."

According to Shohnazarov, the monograph is written "on a high scholarly and ideological-political level. The author has successfully negated in a convincing way the empty ideas directed against the people of our ideological opponents who are attempting to negate the ideas in which we believe."

Shohnazarov believes that giving the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol prize to Alimov would serve to encourage further development of political science in Uzbekistan.

UzSSR TEACHERS CALLED UPON TO PROTECT YOUTH FROM FOREIGN DISINFORMATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by S. Shermuhamedov, UzSSR minister of education, titled "The Teacher--Fighter of the Ideological Front." In this article on the occasion of Teachers' Day, Shermuhamedov covers a wide range of topics concerning successes and tasks of education. He gives special emphasis to ideological training. After citing instructions from the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum that the Soviet Union must not take a defensive position on any question of principle, he continues: "It is necessary to unmask the true face of this ideological diversion, because today in the field of ideology an invisible yet powerful struggle is going on. Today the young people we are raising are in the center of a great wave of news, or more correctly, disinformation coming from abroad. In response to this ideological diversion we must teach our young people to acquire an offensive and militant character, to know the fundamentals of the subjects profoundly and firmly, and in any one-on-one struggle, to know how to convince skillfully and win."

UzSSR TEACHERS CALLED UPON TO FIGHT BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by S. Shermuhamedov, minister of education: "Dedicated Proponents of the Communist World View"]

[Excerpts] At present there are 8,100 preschool education institutions in the republic where 1,085,000 children are being raised. This comprises 37.7 percent of the total number of children of preschool age.

The Soviet teacher is the reliable representative of the party. Thus, our teachers, fulfilling the social orders of the party, are carrying out a merciless struggle against any kind of manifestation of bourgeois ideology, and, displaying a militant quality, are giving their pupils a personal example. The obligation and conscience of being a teacher demand this.

On the day of the present [Teachers' Day] holiday, on which we take satisfaction in the tasks accomplished, we must not close our eyes to the shortcomings. In particular, one hears accusations by many parents about the level of knowledge of a certain section of our educators of the public not meeting the higher requirements. Indeed, it is the primary task of the republic teachers to achieve a state in which every school lesson and every pedagogical education institute lecture be profound and thorough in content and interesting and attractive in form.

UzSSR KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEIVES MONGOLIAN GUESTS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 4 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by L. Ghulomov, referent of the UzSSR Youth Committees: "Meeting With Friends"]

[Text] A reception was held in the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee in honor of the participants in the Days of the Mongolian People's Republic in the UzSSR and the laureate of the MRSR Prize.

M. A. Rahimberdiyeva, chairman of the UzSSR Youth Committee, conducted the reception. She spoke to the Mongolian guests about the contributions of the republic Komsomol organization and young men and women to fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU 26th Congress and the Komsomol 19th Congress, about the work conducted on raising republic youth in an internationalist spirit and about the ties of friendship between the young people of such fraternal cities as Almalyk and Erdenet.

In her response, the honored Mongolian artist T. Tsolman told about the work of the creative youth of Mongolia concerning the "days" and their participation in the Days of the Mongolian People's Republic in the USSR.

VIETNAMESE STUDENTS RECEIVE TECHNICAL TRAINING IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word report by L. Tomilina titled "Home of Worker Cadre." The article reports on the contribution of Tashkent's Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 57 in the training of Vietnamese students. The school opened in 1968, and the next year Vietnamese students began to study in it. At the time over 150 Vietnamese were sent to the school. The article tells of one 3d year student presently at the school--Nguyen Huan Hua. This student, a future metal craftsman-instrument maker, is the son of a Vietnamese philosopher, professor and communist. The Vietnamese students at School No 57 live in a modern dormitory and have good recreation and study facilities. Because the school has prepared over 700 trained specialists, it has been awarded the Order of Friendship of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

UzSSR YOUTH PARTICIPATE IN PEACE MOVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by V. Bogdasarov, deputy chairman of the Uzbekistan Committee of Youth Organizations, titled "Uzbekistan Youth on the March for Peace." The article reports that 1.5 million UzSSR youths signed the appeal of the Soviet peace movement to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly. They have also collected over 2 million rubles for the Soviet Peace Fund. Mass meetings have been held throughout the republic in favor of peace. There have been 26 official delegations on visits to the republic from such countries and organizations as the World Democratic Youth Federation, the Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Kampuchea, Peru, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. There

has been a delegation from the Bulgarian district of Khaskovo, and a student construction brigade from Macedonia. There have in turn been visits by UzSSR youth delegations to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Mongolia.

TASHKENT OFFICE OF RADUGA PUBLISHERS PROVIDES TRANSLATIONS FOR ASIAN PEOPLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 October 1983, No 41 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by Tohir Ibrohimov, editor-in-chief of Raduga Publishers' Tashkent Branch, titled "For Eastern Readers." The article reports on the work of the Tashkent branch of Raduga Publishers in providing translations of Soviet authors' works in languages of peoples of the East. About 30-35 works are presented annually in translations in Arabic, Persian, Dari, Hindi and Urdu. Works have been published of such authors as Oybek, Rasul Hamzatov, Aleksandr Chakovskiy, Vasiliy Shukshin, Chingiz Aytmatov, Berdi Kerbovoyev, Sharof Rashidov, Fotih Niyoziy, Sulfiya, Asqad Mukhtar, Rahmat Fayziy and Odil Yoqubov.

Recently there were guests at Raduga's Tashkent branch from Afghanistan. They were Comrade Muhammad Rohguzar, deputy chairman of the Afghanistan State Committee on Publishing and Book Trade, director of Bayhaqi Publishers, and Abdulla Boriy, head of the Book Trade Office. They became acquainted with the publishing for foreign countries in the UzSSR, the translation and editing process, and the polygraphic and book trade work.

"There was an exchange of opinions on such important questions as further improving the exchange of books between our republic and the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, exchange of cadre and book trade.

"Our friend Muhammad Rohguzar read several of our manuscripts and books and shared his opinions."

Ibrohimov reports that there are several foreign translators working at the publisher. "The Indian writer and poet Manzar Salim, the Iraqi Burkhan al-Khatib and the Afghan Said Farid Aziz are skillfully and lovingly translating works by Soviet writers into their own languages. The translated works created by cooperation of Soviet and foreign specialists are a product of the strength of our literary ties and friendship.

"For our future plans we are selecting under 20 works of Uzbek authors with the advice of the Uzbekistan Writers Union and carrying out work to translate them into Eastern languages."

TASHKENT OBLAST VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TRAINS AFGHAN DRIVERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Z. Shokirova, OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent, titled "Looking Toward New Achievements." The article reports on No 21 Rural Secondary Vocational-Technical School of Tashkent Oblast. This institution is said to have done exemplary work in raising veterinary feldshers for farming, as well as tractor machinists and specialists on fruit and vegetable raising. Given the enrollment figures, in recent times a substantial portion of the school's work also has been training Afghan students. According

to Shokirova this year 323 young specialists received orders to work in agriculture. In another place she reports that in 2 years 450 Afghan young people have acquired the vocation of driver at the school.

NORTH KOREAN REFERS TO KAL INCIDENT AT TASHKENT WRITERS' CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 October 1983 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,700-word article by Mahmud Sa"dinov, Mirza Kenjaboyev and Ashurali Jorayev, special correspondents of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI, titled "It Is the Duty of the Author To Serve Peace and Progress." The article presents excerpts of speeches and comments delivered at the Seventh Conference of the Federation of Writers of Asia and Africa which was held in Tashkent. A number of the writers cited in the article referred to foreign policy issues. For example, the Nicaraguan writer Fernando Silva Espinosa spoke of U.S. aggression in Latin America. The Lebanese writer Husayn Muruvva is quoted as saying that although he is in Tashkent, his heart is in Lebanon. He mentioned damage to cultural monuments from the war and said "We will not at all allow the opening of new bases on our soil." Li Bek, deputy chairman of the Writers Union of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, is quoted as saying "Speakers at the conference are strongly condemning the evil deeds of the American imperialists. It became clear that the South Korean plane which recently violated the territory of the Soviet Union was also operating on U.S. instructions. As if the crimes committed by America itself are not enough, the United States wants to commit crimes and spill blood by others' hands. But they must not forget that evil does not last long."

TURKISH SAID TO BE COMPREHENSIBLE TO UZBEKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 October 1983 carries on page 6 a 900-word article by Meli Normatov titled "Unforgettable Event." Normatov recalls some of the events concerning the first conference of the Federation of Writers of Asia and Africa which was held 25 years ago. At one point during that conference the Turkish writer Nazim Hikmet was speaking while the Uzbek poet Maqsud Shaykhzoda was translating his speech into Uzbek. During his speech Hikmet said, "'Maqsud, I'm extremely grateful to you. Uzbeks can also understand their Turkish elder brother well without an interpreter. You know, some day in the future the Soviet people, and likewise the Uzbek people, will help the Turkish people build a new life.' These words of Nazim Hikmet put those in the auditorium in a good mood and raised their spirits."

ARAB WRITER VISITS UZBEK SCHOOL WHERE ARABIC TAUGHT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 450-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Struggler for Peace at School." The article reports on a visit by Arab writer, laureate of the International Lenin Prize for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples Abdurahmon al-Hamisiy to School No 22 imeni Mannan Uyghur of Tashkent. Arabic is studied at this school. A meeting was held with the writer, who is in Tashkent for the meeting of the Association of Writers of Asia and Africa.

CZECH PARTY OFFICIAL LECTURES ON YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Guests of Uzbekistan." The report states that Miroslav Dochkal, candidate member of the Czech Communist Party's Central Committee and deputy chief of its Department of Education and Science, gave several lectures on the work being done with Czech youth while at the Institute for Advanced Training of Social Science Teachers of Tashkent State University. Dochkal will also meet with party and Komsomol activists in Bukhara, Navoi and Samarkand.

EAST GERMAN PHARMACEUTICALS EXHIBIT IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by R. Qosimov titled "'Germed' on Display." Qosimov reports that an exhibit of drugs manufactured by the "Germed" Pharmaceutical Combine in Dresden opened in Tashkent on 11 October. At a press conference held for the opening Waldemar Neuberg, chief director of "Germed's" Foreign Trade Enterprise, spoke on GDR-USSR cooperation in the field of pharmaceuticals research and exchange of information on new techniques for making drugs.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS TOUR UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Guests of Uzbekistan." The report states that a group of Vietnamese officials who are currently studying at the Academy of the National Economy subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers is conducting a tour of various attractions, agencies and enterprises in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara. The officials will also be received at the UzSSR Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan.

AZIMOV RECEIVES 'LOTUS' LITERARY PRIZE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word item titled "International 'Lotus' Prize Awarded to Uzbek Author." The item states that the jury of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers voted to award the international "Lotus" literary prizes for 1982-1983 to several famous Eastern authors, including the noted Soviet writer and social figure Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the board of the UzSSR Writers Union. Azimov's dramatic works, prose and publicistics, which deal with the great problems of the modern age, are not only well known in the Soviet Union but also familiar to the East. Further, the item notes, he has enthusiastically supported the development of the Afro-Asian literary movement and the establishment of close ties between peoples of the East and Africa and the Soviet Union.

HUNGARIAN EDUCATORS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 150-word report by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Hungarian Educators in Tashkent." The article reports on a visit by

Hungarian educators to Tashkent. Members of the delegation are Shandorne Komoretskiy, office head of the Hungarian "People's Republic Ministry of Culture and Education, Laslo Salan and Bach Nishkun, senior workers of the Hungarian People's Republic Ministry of Culture and Education, and Mikhal Kraynovits, department head of the Education Committee. The guests were received at the UzSSR Ministry of Education by I. S. Mominov, deputy minister of education. The guests are to visit higher and secondary pedagogical education institutions, as well as become acquainted with schools and kindergartens.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN FRIENDSHIP TERMED ETERNAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 October 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word interview with Roberto de Almeida, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee and vice president of the board of the Angolan Writers Union, titled "We Are Changing the World...." De Almeida, in Tashkent for the Seventh Conference of Afro-Asian Writers, addresses the importance of the sixth conference, held in Luanda, Angola: "The Luanda forum played a special role in making Afro-Asian writers more cohesive and in furthering their struggles against racism, Zionism, and apartheid." He states that the Afro-Asian writers movement has made a big contribution to the efforts of peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Ethiopia, to build a new life in their countries.

Military

UZBEK MILITARY ACADEMY STUDENT THANKFUL HE ATTENDED RUSSIAN SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article titled "Being an Officer--Heroic Career: On the Way of Tashkent's Joint Forces Commanders' Academy imeni V. I. Lenin. The remarks of one student in part read as follows: "Becoming an officer is the dream of many of our youth. But it is not easy to achieve this dream. First of all one needs strong desire for this. Without it, it is impossible to master any career. Besides this, one needs to know Russian well in order to learn thoroughly the secrets of military technology. I am an Uzbek. But I completed secondary school in Russian. Thanks to this I did not have such a hard time in mastering most complex subjects. Because many of my contemporaries did not know Russian well, they had a hard time during the entrance exams."

MEETING FOR NEW RECRUITS IN FERGANA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by A. Abdubannopov titled "We Are Loyal to the Bravery of [Our] Fathers." The article concerns a meeting held in Fergana for youths drafted into military service. Brief introductory remarks were given by the Fergana Oblast Military Commissar, Colonel B. Karimov. Then Fergana Oblast party First Secretary Kh. U. Umarov spoke. Among others speaking at the meeting was Sh. N. Mahmudova, Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee secretary.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

OBLAST PAPER CRITICIZED FOR POOR ATTENTION TO CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word unattributed article castigating the Dzhezkasgan Oblast paper ZHEZQASGHAN TUY for failure to give adequate attention to the consumer and services complaints of the workers, in spite of the party calls for increased emphasis in this area so vital to worker morale. The paper is also faulted for insufficient space devoted to publicizing leading workers and experience and socialist competition.

Economics

EKIBASTUZ LABOR SHORTFALL REACHES 32 PERCENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,900-word article by Vyacheslav Belov of TEKHNIKA-MOLODEZHI magazine on Ekibastuz and its development problems. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Leading Construction Fronts."

Belov outlines the Ekibastuz plan, including a 4 million kilowatt Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station and transmission lines to Tsentr and Uralsk, and looks at the various problems hindering development. Most notable, these include poor production organization in the industrial region as a whole, problems with coal mine railways and serious lags in construction, particularly housing construction, a fact that makes an already difficult situation worse since lack of housing makes the area less attractive to labor and labor shortage further slows the construction of low priority housing.

Belov estimates that the labor shortage at Ekibastuz has, as a result, reached 32 percent making it necessary to shift needed labor back and forth between sites rather than to press forward with coordinated construction efforts. In the same context, Belov complains of poor quality of the construction that is being completed, major shortfalls in planning--plans, he notes, are often made available only at the last minute, making any kind of long-term planning impossible. He also castigates construction organizations that overstate the amount of work actually completed and slow installation of equipment, even when construction has been completed. He suggests, moreover, that this latter difficulty is the main reason that the State Rayon Electrical Station No 1, in progress since 1976, is still uncompleted. He ends by concluding that progress

is being made at the site, but that it is spotty, unsystematic progress and that this is the real problem at Ekibastuz.

REASONS FOR DWINDLING KARATAU PHOSPHOROUS INDUSTRY OUTPUT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,700-word article by Ashirbek Amankeldiyev on production problems of the Dzhambul phosphorite processing industry. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

When someone asks, Amankeldiyev begins, the reasons for problems with Qaratau-Zhangatas riches and why this vital production sector, which started off so well, is now lagging many answers suggest themselves. Are construction materials in short supply? Are the outfitting and equipment organizations irresponsible? In fact, Amankeldiyev continues, these are problem areas--construction materials are in short supply and deliveries are often late--but the real problem lies elsewhere, in the theory and practice of technology in production in the region.

The Karatau basin, Amankeldiyev continues, is second only to the Khibin basin in its reserves and is of major importance for the Soviet Union and for the world, through the export of its ores. Upon its riches, moreover, the Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex has been built.

However, Amankeldiyev stresses, the need for Karatau phosphorus and phosphorous products continues to grow as the people's economy develops--particularly in terms of mineral fertilizers, whose production is now set to rise to 1,746,000 tons--but many advances will be necessary to meet the increased demand and, he suggests, production output is actually declining as ore quality worsens and plans are as a consequence not being met.

Amankeldiyev goes on to look at this problem in detail in terms of the key area of ore processing and reprocessing, both with respect to the presently used and planned methods. Currently, he notes, two methods are in use: direct processing of ore--at the "Khimprom" Production Union, with great inefficiency due to a worn out and antiquated plant--and sintering, in use at the new and completely modern Dzhana Dzhambul facility.

However, he continues, problems are by no means nonexistent at the latter plant--in spite of its modern equipment and recent construction--and questions have been raised within the phosphorus industry as to whether or not Karatau phosphorite is even suitable for the very complicated and expressive process of sintering, the main reason that the method is not used widely elsewhere, either within or without the Soviet Union. Moreover, transporting the sintered ore is expensive and locating a sintering factory near the production site is difficult.

One solution to the problem, Amankeldiyev goes on, would be a factory to produce phosphorous beads and construction of such a factory has begun with the first unit to begin production in 1985. However, in spite of the convenience and apparent efficiency of this processing method--among other things, bead phosphorite is easy to transport and produces no polluting dust--many questions

remain unresolved--above all cost--and no decision has been made to rely on beaded ores as the primary form of processed phosphorite.

In conclusion, however, Amankeldiyev stresses that a solution must be found, perhaps in an entirely new technology. What has been accomplished at Dzhambul, he suggests, is only a beginning, and problems must be solved to realize the true potential of the industry.

SOVIET PLANNING LARGE GREENHOUSE-FACTORIES TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,600-word article by Baysenbay Sabyrbayev on Soviet experiments with large-scale phytotronic production of food and the prospects of this new method for solving the Soviet food shortage. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science for the Food Program."

Technology, Sabyrbayev begins, plays a great role in our lives, not the least in food production where it contributes greatly to quantitative and qualitative gains in output. Thus, he continues, the emphasis on scientific and technological innovation in the current Soviet food program.

A key component of the ongoing major effort to use technology to intensify food production involves a gradual transition to industrialized food production. And part of this effort, Sabyrbayev goes on, has entailed research on factory-sized food-producing phytotrons.

Sabyrbayev describes what has been done in detail--with controlled temperature, moisture, atmosphere and light in large growing areas, the largest experimental phytotrons being those of the Soviet Union--and notes the enormous gains in output quality and quantity from phytotron cultivation. Wheat grown in phytotrons, for example, produces up to 8 times a year with yields of as much as 1,000 centners per hectare and wheat so produced is far superior to that grown under normal conditions. Moreover, cultivation in phytotrons is easier since they are controlled centrally and automatically.

Sabyrbayev suggests that if future Soviet food needs are to be met, broad use of such phytotrons, which are now proven and ready for widespread introduction, will be necessary. He does note the great expense involved and the many unresolved problems in detail, but notes that investment costs will more than be offset by savings in such things as transport and storage--less necessary under controlled production with phytotrons established where the food is needed--and through elimination of waste and crop loss. A beginning, he stresses, must now be made. The technology is ready.

MANGHYSHLAK OIL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by N. Marabayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Manghyshlak Oblast Committee, on problems of oblast oil production. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Manghyshlak Territorial Production Complex."

It is only in recent times, Marabayev beings, that the rich resources of the Manghystau Peninsula have been exploited. As a consequence, he continues, major oil and gas production sites and associated processing and reprocessing facilities have arisen at Ozen, Zhetibay and other points. During the last 5-year plan these sites delivered 80 million tons of oil and gas concentrate (235 million tons of oil in all since local production was first begun) and more than 17 billion cubic meters of natural gas, along with many other petroleum products and current plans call for an even higher output in the future.

However, Marabayev continues, Manghystau oil production is not without its peculiarities and problems. He goes on to discuss two of the problems in detail, namely a growing water content in the oil reservoirs--now averaging more than 50 percent--and falling wellhead pressures that are cutting output. Moreover, these problems, in turn, are creating others. The water coming up from the ground, for example--and this is not to mention the problem that the water creates for the refiner when it is mixed in the oil--is boiling hot and rapidly corrodes and stops pipes. Likewise, new installations to pump steam and air into oil fields to counter declining wellhead pressures are proving real or potential sources of pollution. Marabayev also notices problems with shortages of survey drill casings, etc., a deficiency that is reducing the pace of a planned enhanced survey effort, particularly in terms of explorations under the Caspian. Current plans call for 4 million tons of oil from the Manghystau fields this year.

EKIBASTUZ COAL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by O. Qaliyev on the many problems of coal supply within the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Complex. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

Qaliyev begins by noting the great value of careful coordination of the various activities of a great complex such as Pavlodar-Ekibastuz where the final product, energy, now 8 percent of total Soviet generated power, only comes into being as a result of the close cooperation of miners, railway transporters and the energy workers themselves. Underscoring that much is in fact being done to this end--he notes, for example, increased coal production, movement and use to produce energy, this year compared to last--he also complains about much inefficiency in the work of all three sides of the Ekibastuz-Pavlodar triangle, inefficiency that has created an "imbalance," in his words, between coal producers, available transportation and coal use, resulting in lowered coal production, transportation shortfalls and reduced use of the energy plants and thus energy output.

Specific complaints include: failure by energy producers to turn cars around fast enough, damage to cars from careless use--60,000 are said to have needed major repairs last year, with 12,000 so severely damaged so as to have to be returned to the factory for rebuilding, lack of systematic delivery of cars to the mines, resulting in idle mine excavators, failure of use technology

properly, generally poor railway stations, a lack of coal reservoirs--meaning that coal is used directly from freight cars and must be kept on them prior to use, a highly inefficient use of the freight cars--and substandard coal--300 carloads to Ermak last year. The latter problem is particularly troublesome since it represents not only inefficient use of transport but also results in increased coal consumption to achieve the same energy output.

Qaliyev ends by calling for establishment of a special commission to solve the problems discussed in his article. To Qaliyev, the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex is too important to allow such deficiencies to effect output adversely, especially because, in his view, only a few changes and improved coordination can rapidly change things for the better.

AUTHORITIES FIRE SHUL'BA CONCRETE FACTORY CHIEF

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word report by Kazakhstan CP Semipalatinsk Oblast Party Committee Secretary P. Savel'yev on measures taken to respond to the great concrete factory scandal and other problems of the Shul'ba State Electrical Station as detailed in a 5 August 1983 SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN article. Savel'yev acknowledges the accuracy of the SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN article and the justice of its criticism and notes that the director of the offending concrete factory and others involved are no longer in their jobs. Efforts are also underway, he notes, to enlist more workers, particularly Komsomolists, and to improve site working conditions to receive them. Savel'yev, moreover, personally guarantees the completion of Shul'ba energy units ahead of schedule, with the help of improved deliveries from a reorganized concrete factory.

EKIBASTUZ CONSTRUCTION WORKERS COMPLETE 7TH ENERGY BLOC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by O. Qaliyev announcing completion of Energy Bloc No 7 of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1, which has therewith attained a capacity of 3.5 million kilowatts. The new energy bloc was completed in only 6 months compared with 12 for Energy Bloc No 1 and work is now advancing rapidly on the last, 8th bloc of the No 1 station.

WEST KAZAKH RAILWAYS CHIEF REPORTS SERVICE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by R. Turghanbayev, chief of the Western Kazakhstan Railways Administration, on improvements in service within his jurisdiction since the criticisms of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Railways, Economic Arteries."

Fundamental changes, Turghanbayev emphasizes, have occurred in the operations of Kazakhstan railways since the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and its many criticisms of railway inefficiencies. Kazakh trains now, for example, Turghanbayev claims, keep to schedules and strive to provide an uninterrupted transport "conveyor." Labor and operations organization, he goes on, have also improved and efforts are being made to coordinate the operations of

transporters and manufacturers etc., often through special contracts and agreements, with good results, particularly in terms of speeded up freight car turnover.

However, Turghanbayev continues, some industries are less cooperative than others, creating an "imbalance" between production and transport, with goods in some cases piling up at production sites, in storehouses or even in the open, and all due, he laments, to failure to organize transportation of goods to the railhead properly. Also, problems are labor shortage and unreliable transportation equipment, making it all but impossible for some production units to make and keep agreements with transporters, while railcars spend too much time sitting unused on feeder lines awaiting factory deliveries that are slow to come.

KAZAKH TELEPHONE, TV NETWORKS UPGRADED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Q. Iliyasov, KaSSR deputy minister of communications, on current tasks, goals and problems of the Kazakh communications industry. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

High quality and rapid communications, Iliyasov begins, are vitally important for the people's economy and their role in its management grows with each passing year. This fact, he goes on, has been clearly noted by the party, as reflected by planned communications improvements set by the Basic Directions for the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period Up Until 1990.

Today, Iliyasov continues, the 100,000 plus workers of the Kazakh communications industry are working to fulfill the goals advanced by the party, more specifically, in the KaSSR, to consolidate the use of automatic communications systems, to expand color TV and stereophonic radio coverage, bring into being multichannel television and radio, install telephone systems in remote rayons and improve photo telegraphy of newspaper photos.

As a result of their efforts, he goes on, 16 KaSSR oblasts have automatic telephone exchanges, for quick calls between cities--currently 70 percent of intercity calls are handled automatically--and even to points outside the Soviet Union. New technology telegraph units are being introduced with improved photo and other transmission properties, computers are becoming key components of the republic communications system, telephone service in remote areas is being expanded rapidly. Eighty-four percent of the republic's population now has television--46 percent of all rural inhabitants can receive two channels, etc., and all this, he notes, is greatly helping conserve scarce labor resources since improved communications allow more centralized management and services and reduce duplication of facilities.

However, Iliyasov continues, communications construction and installation organizations have not always been able to perform at needed levels and serious construction lags and inefficiencies prevent the full value from what is being

done being achieved. He also criticizes certain unspecified ministries and agencies for failure to pay full attention to communications tasks.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ALL-UNION TELEVISION FILM CONFERENCE OPENS IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word KazTAG report on the opening of the 10th All-Union Festival of Television Films in Alma-Ata. The report, which details the great and vital functions of television in Soviet society in the words of conference participants, stresses television and its connection with the new ideological goals of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

KAZAKHS COMMEMORATE NATIONAL RESISTANCE LEADER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,800-word article by Ghabit Musrepov, academician of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on Syrym-batyr Datuly and his role in the Kazakh national liberation movement. The article is published to note the 200th anniversary of that movement.

Musrepov discusses in detail the 5 year (1783-1788?) "People's Congress" established by Syrym in western Kazakhstan to end local anarchy and resist the oppression of the czars and of the native Kazakh khans and sultans, whom the "Congress" sought to supersede. Comparing the establishment of the "Congress" to the French Revolution, Musrepov characterizes Syrym as a man much ahead of his time who grasped the real nature of the class conflict of the era and personified the longings and aspirations of the peoples that he led.

Syrym's movement, incidentally, was suppressed in 1788(?) by czarist authorities who "took advantage of the very peace and order that it engendered" to do away with it. The rule of the khans was restored in its place but Kazakh resistance continued in new forms.

PRODUCERS INSENSITIVE TO KAZAKH QUALITIES OF KAZAKH OPERAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word interview with KaSSR opera composer Sydyq Mukhamedzhanov, KaSSR people's artist, republic state prize laureate and secretary of the Kazakhstan Composers Union, on Kazakh national opera, its history and current problems. The interview is published under the regular rubric "Art Problems." Date, place and recorder are not provided.

Kazakh art, i.e., Kazakh professional music, from the first performance of a Kazakh musical theater in January 1934 down to the present, has flourished. However, Mukhamedzhanov criticizes theater producers and directors for staging works that are not that high quality and for their insensitivity to the Kazakh qualities of Kazakh national opera. In this context he also suggests that there is a lack of overall artistic control in some important Kazakh theaters, perhaps one reason for the problems mentioned.

Addressing a question on performances of Kazakh operas on radio and television, he suggests that it is by and large not done. The first Kazakh radio opera, he notes, remains the only work in its genre.

MORE KAZAKH NATURE PRESERVES NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 October 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial complaining about the present state, degree of protection of Kazakh natural reserves and the lack of plans to create more in the future and/or build up what already exists. Although, the editorial begins, the establishment of natural reserves and their strict protection has been an aim of the Soviet regime from its earliest days, less than 2 percent of the territory of the KaSSR is comprised of the republic's 6 natural reserves and more than 30 protected areas and botanical gardens. The KaSSR system of natural reserves, the editorial goes on, must clearly be expanded and in fact the 26th party congress did call for a general increase in the number and extent of natural reserves.

However, the editorial continues, this is not being done fast enough in the KaSSR as economic activity expands and less and less land remains in its natural state. Moreover, it notes, even though certain areas have already been designated to be organized as new reserves, plans to bring this about have, in most cases, still not yet been drawn up and, it continues, certain agencies are creating obstacles--including a recently "reorganized" Ministry of Agriculture. The editorial also complains of violations of existing reserves by agricultural units and failure to create the necessary conditions for scientific research--the editorial complains that research has, as a result, fallen off sharply--and for the wardens protecting the reserves to lead normal lives with cultural and other basic services available. The editorial ends by calling for quick efforts to protect the environment while it can still be protected. After all, it notes, Soviet natural reserves are the pride of the nation.

CONFERENCE CONDEMNS TELEVISION NEWS SUPERFICIALITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZASTAN in Kazakh 13 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word unattributed KazTAG report on an all-union conference on television news and informational programming held in connection with the recently opened All-Union Festival of Television Films in Alma-Ata. The article stresses new ideological goals, past problems with television news and informational programming and the need for program producers and participants to take resolute action to insure that television news and information programming rises to the needs of the times and that there is an end to "superficial" programming without ideological impact. The potential of the television industry must, the article emphasizes, be realized in this area.

HOUSING DEFICIENCIES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 600-word boldface editorial titled "We Must Maintain Residential Housing." Our stock of residential housing, the editorial begins, is a valued national resource and an area of great current interest by the party,

as witnessed by the renewed commitments to more and better housing at the 26th CPSU Congress. In the KaSSR, the editorial continues, there are now 190 million square meters of housing with 14 million square meters of new housing built during the first 2½ years of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone.

In many rapidly developing centers, the editorial goes on, including the cities of Karaganda, Kustanay and Pavlodar, new housing is springing up rapidly and is of the highest quality, with plans being overfulfilled. In some other areas, however, Gur'yev, Kzyl-Orda and Dzhezkazgan cities are singled out because plans are not being met and housing built is qualitatively as well as qualitatively deficient.

The editorial also complains about even bigger problems with housing upkeep--especially important as existing housing stocks are used over longer periods of time.

VEHICLE EMISSION STANDARDS SUBSTANDARD IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Police Major N. Bezobrazov, chief of the Alma-Ata State Motor Inspectorate Diagnostic Station, and reporter B. Asanbayev detailing the results of a SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN "raid" carried out to monitor compliance with vehicle air pollution regulations in and about Alma-Ata. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Today, an editorial note begins, modern transport has a considerable influence on the environment, with 70 percent of all air pollution due to motor vehicles.

Bezobrazov, Kharitonova and Asanbayev begin with a survey of traffic--taking advantage of the resources of the State Motor Inspectorates new mobile station--and discover one vehicle after the other with emissions above the limits set by the 1981 law "On Protection of the Atmosphere," in most cases by substantial margins. The authors discover a generalized pattern of neglect. Few motor transport organizations, for example, possess the needed air pollution test stations--an Alma-Ata Soviet Executive Committee resolution calling for the establishment of 24 such stations in 71 local enterprises has largely, they note, remained on paper since the city executive committee largely lacks the jurisdiction to see that its orders are carried out by the motor transport units--few of those have all equipment needed--in some cases available equipment is incapable of measuring the gases that it is supposed to measure--and most are too small to accommodate the number of vehicles requiring testing.

Moreover, Bezobrazov, Kharitonova and Asanbayev continue, private automobiles--not just vehicles of the commercial enterprises--also contribute greatly to the problem and in spite of the work of the State Motor Inspectorate Diagnostic Station, the problem of private vehicle air pollution is proving hard to handle. For one thing, the authorities have less control over the way that private vehicles are maintained and, as is apparent from the discussion, less control over the drivers themselves.

LITERARY REFERENCE WORKS UNAVAILABLE IN KAZAKH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 21 October 1983 carries on page 9 a 500-word letter to the editor by A. Rakhymbayeva, chief of the Bibliographical Division of the Kazakhstan imeni Republic Young People's Library imeni Lenin Komsomol, complaining of bibliographical aids that are available only in Russian and completely lacking Kazakh equivalents, despite the fact, she notes, that such materials are readily available in the national languages of other republics. Immediate cause of her complaint is the appearance of a new "Writers of Kazakhstan" reference work in Russian (Zhazyshy Press), which is, first of all, available only in Russian and, Rakhymbayeva complains, is written too much from an official standpoint and lacks necessary information about the "creative lives" of Kazakh writers. She calls for full-scope Kazakh-language works to fill the gap.

FAMILY FORUM CRITICIZES KAZAKH DECLINING BIRTH RATE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 21 October 1983 carries on page 10 two articles by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI readers responding to the 22 April roundtable discussion of family problems by Q. Ysqaqov, writer, M. Tatimov, demographer, and A. Bopezhanova, literary scholar. The first of the two articles, by Amantay Qaliyev, doctoral candidate of the Kazakh State University, is 1,200-words long and discusses the problem of falling Kazakh birth rates and their probable origins. The second, of 800-words, is by Kazakh State University student Ardaq Amanghosova and takes issue with some of Demographer Tatimov's comments about Kazakh women and tries to explain some of the causes for widespread late marriage, one ascribed reason for the decline in the Kazakh birth rates. Both articles are published under the regular rubric "Marriage Is a Second Source of Wealth."

Efforts in recent years to strengthen the family, Qaliyev begins, have, as is well known, encountered difficulty in the Soviet Union. Today, he records, one-third of all Soviet marriages end in divorce and each year between 650,000 and 700,000 fatherless families appear. Also a problem is the increase in the numbers of those voluntarily limiting their families. Qaliyev suggests that relationships are being entered into too lightly and that young people are simply unprepared for marriage and not capable of shouldering its burdens. As one sign of this he takes the gradually falling average age of divorce in the republic, 34 for men and 32 for women in 1978, now much less. He also suggests, surveys to the contrary, that Kazakh young people are fickle in their choice of mates and that passion not reason plays too great a role. He does acknowledge, however, that poor education too may be playing a role and suggests that, among other things, sex education could be much improved, perhaps up to the level of the Baltic Republics.

Turning to the problem of family limitation, Qaliyev sees it as primarily due to egotism on the part of young couples and is not just a reflection of "difficult" living conditions. He notes a survey that indicates that 32 percent of Kazakh women have four children and 34 percent 2-3, statistics indicative of the decline taking place from the ideal of 3 children needed to sustain Kazakh population growth.

Amanghosova, in her article, strongly disagrees with disparaging remarks by Demographer Tatimov about "Kazakh girls today" and seeks to show how it is the men who are the flighty, irresponsible ones and suggests that women are the pillars of family life and well suited to be so. One reason for late marriage is a lack of opportunities for young people to meet in socially acceptable circumstances. The second is the real difficulty of the student life for young people when they have families. Student pensions, Amanghosova claims, are simply not enough to meet rent, not to mention other needs, and no provision is made in university dormitories for married students who must either rent housing outside the university or live separately. To Amanghosova the difficulties of young married life are quite real and clearly a real justification for late marriage or voluntary family limitation. She suggests as one solution special provision of dormitory space for married students to solve at least housing difficulty.

REPUBLIC NATIONALITIES STATISTICS UPDATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMIY NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSSR, SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian and Kazakh No 5, September-October 1983 carries on pages 1-5 a 1,900-word article by T. F. Zhasbembetov titled "Socialist Nationalities and the Unity of the Nationalist and Internationalist Interests of the Peoples" published under the regular rubric "Philosophy." As an illustration of the multi-ethnic character of Soviet republics, which is being enhanced rather than diminished due to rapid and widespread economic development, Zhasbembetov notes the following ethnic composition of the KaSSR's population: 5,289,000 Kazakhs [36.02 percent], 5,991,000 Russians [40.8 percent], 898,000 Ukrainians [6.12 percent], 313,000 Tatars [2.13 percent], 263,000 Uzbeks [1.79 percent], 181,000 Belorussians [1.23 percent], 148,000 Uighurs [1.01 percent], 92,000 Koreans [0.63 percent], 73,000 Azeris [0.5 percent], 22,000 Dungans [0.15 percent], and 1,414,000 others [9.63 percent, total population 14,684,000]. In spite of the diversity indicated by such numbers, however, Zhasbembetov stresses mutual assimilation as the direction of development growing out of ethnic solidarity and common interest.

KAZAKHS, TAIKHS LINKED BY COMMON CENTRAL ASIAN TRADITION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 10, October 1983 carries on pages 154-159 a 3,600-word article by Abduasattar Nuraliyev on Kazakh-Tajik literary connections. The article is published under the rubric "Critique and Bibliography."

The Kazakh and Tajik peoples, Nuraliyev begins, enjoy a deeply rooted friendship in which literary connections have played a major role. He goes on to look at the cultural and historical basis of this friendship noting the long history of interaction between Turkic and Iranian peoples in Central Asia--often as components of the same empires and states--and the common elements of Turkic and Tajik literature with each deeply influencing the other. In this context, Nuraliyev underscores the existence of a greater Central Asian environment out of which both Kazakh and Tajik cultures have grown and flourished. He stresses, moreover, the role of the Soviet age in furthering rather than discouraging such commonality and integration.

From examples given, it is clear that Nuraliyev uses "Tajik" literature in his article to symbolize all Iranian literary presence in Central Asia. He, in fact, stresses the significance of Tajik literature per se in terms of its intermediating function for Middle Eastern literature as a whole and suggests that it was through Tajik literature that Kazakh writers have also had their larger impact.

International

REPUBLIC FOREIGN TOURISM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 165, October 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by A. Qyandaquy, chief of the Foreign Tourism Administration under the KaSSR Council of Ministers, on foreign tourism in the KaSSR and efforts to encourage visitors from abroad, Kazakh emigres in particular. The tourists of the various countries of the world, 70,000 of them in all in the last 5-year plan, 65,000 so far in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, are flocking, Qyandaquy begins, to the KaSSR and likewise Kazakhs are going abroad for vacations themselves in growing numbers, 25,000 last year alone. And to meet their needs, he continues, the Kazakh "Inturist" agency has a well-organized system of hotels, guesthouses, resorts and other tourist facilities, along with many scenic and well-established tourist routes.

Qyandaquy goes on to describe some of the things that can be seen along these routes and to stress the importance of the Kazakh homeland and Kazakh cultural and historic relics for Kazakhs living abroad. In this connection he quotes a letter by U.S. Kazakh (L) Saimuns Merza praising his own visit to the KaSSR and stressing the importance of such inter-peoples contacts for international peace and friendship.

LITERARY MAGAZINE NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN WRITERS CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SHULDYZ in Kazakh No 9, September 1983 carries on pages 3-14 a 5,600-word article by Anwar Alimzhanov noting the 10th anniversary of the 5th, Alma-Ata Conference of Asian and African Writers and the history of the Third World movement that was behind it. The article is titled "Song of Harmony."

In the 2½ decades since the foundation of the Association of Asian and African writers, which recently convened its Seventh World Conference in Tashkent, great changes have taken place. He goes on to describe them in some detail in a history of the movement.

Alimzhanov notes, for example, how the early movement of Asian and African writers developed in great secrecy as a part of an incipient struggle of Third World countries for national self-determination in the face of colonialist oppression, and how the number of conference participants has grown with each passing year as the number of independent, self-asserting Third World countries has grown and as the cultural seeds planted by the movement itself--often in countries which have hitherto had no national literature or even written language--have begun to bloom.

Turning to the issues of the Association of Asian and African Writers of the Present, Alimzhanov outlines what he sees as the major cultural and literary problems facing Third World countries today. Among them is the problem of a former colonial versus national literary language, the need to create a unified literary culture out of disparate elements where no literary language has existed before, how to respond to and preserve age old traditions where they exist (as in many Islamic countries), the problem of nationalism and chauvinism versus internationalism and idealism, the matter of genre, particularly in societies where European genres have been imposed and do not suit local traditions well, the issue of intelligentsia versus the masses, the special role of Arabic as a Third World second language and the question of Third World writers solidarity and communication.

Throughout his discussion, Alimzhanov stresses the power of the Soviet example in these areas in terms of Soviet nationality cultures and the aid and solidarity offered by Soviet writers to their Third World compatriots. Many of the latter, moreover, are named and their work and contributions to the movement of Third World writers discussed in detail.

EMIGRE WRITER DESCRIBES EAST TURKESTAN KAZAKHS AS INSEPARABLE PART OF NATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 9, September 1983 carries on pages 194-199 a 5,300-word article by Qabdesh Zhumadilov titled "How I Wrote Songhy Kosh (The Last Encampment)." The article is one in a series of such first-hand accounts by noted Kazakh writers.

Zhumadilov, who is an East Turkestan emigre Kazakh and whose two-part novel describes the plight of his people from the time of the Chinese revolution until the 1960's, claims that it was his association with the Soviet Union--he came to Alma-Ata as a university student in the mid-1950's--that first gave him the inspiration to write the history of his own people and likewise the understanding of his predicament. And, he continues, the body of his material comes from his own life and experience as an Eastern Turkestan Kazakh and most events described he claims that he himself witnessed.

Turning to the Eastern Turkestan Kazakhs themselves, Zhumadilov provides a brief history, characterizing them as Kazakhs that have preserved the old way of life until relatively recently out of their backwardness and physical isolation, but calling them at the same time inseparably component parts of a greater Kazakh nationality, but for an accident of history. Zhumadilov provides much personal biography in his article and admits the autobiographical essence of at least one character.

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